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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MR. ROEBUCK having put the thumb-screw on the Premier, he came out with a promise, which the public will do well to discuss and to bear in mind. The only real political interest felt by anybody at present is in some scheme of suffrage reform; and, if the Premier is to be relied on, why trouble ourselves with the private schemes of individuals, and not wait till the comprehensive Government one is ready? Let us examine the veteran statesman's declaration through a microscope—we shall then have a chance of seeing it! Here are his exact words:—"I am confident that at the beginning of the next session we shall be able to propose to Parliament measures which will be well calculated to meet just expectations, and to correct the defects which now exist, and which will admit to the exercise of the franchise a class of persons who are at present excluded from it."

Undoubtedly, this passage stamps the Viscount a Parliamentary reformer; and if he does not bring in such a bill, he loses his honour. But we are amused at the extreme caution—the extreme "safeness"—of the promise. First, his measure is to meet "just expectations"—rather hard expectations to define. Then, it is to "correct defects"—a most general assurance. Lastly, it is to give us, as sharers of the exercise of the suffrage, "a class of persons who are at present excluded from it," which may mean only gentlemen in lodgings who can read Greek, or bishops' upper servants, or any other limited body. The fact is, that the Premier, who can talk in such a fine open, clubish, after-dinner way when he likes, is the most diplomatic talker alive when he likes, also; and the reader has perhaps observed that he chooses the last of these ways of talking, invariably, when any great social question, or question of principles, is at stake. In this case, he gives the country as little prospect of "reform" as could be well conveyed through language. Still—look at it, and there it is—an unquestionable promise. After we have removed our microscope, the question is—Well! what are we to decide? Is the country to wait patiently, or set its individual reformers at him?

We should have been better pleased if this assurance of the Viscount had appeared in the Royal speech—that meagre document which we had to lament over last week. But we must make the best of it, now we have got it; and, for our own parts, we think we must be content with it till next session. Then, Palmerston must reform or retire; and good reasons can be brought for cheerfully deferring anxiety about reform till that period. Our present House is brand-new, and ready for work, and there are arrears of work—rough, practical, heavy measures of improvement—ready for it. It is rather a favourable conjuncture for getting some of these carried through, just now. Ministers are strong, and the House pretty loyal, and foreign affairs do not threaten us with anything immediately serious. How satisfactory, then, if we could do a little of what Carlyle calls "scavenger" work—mere business work—not very high-flown and constitutional, perhaps, but the need of which has long oppressed the general British mind. Law reform essentially belongs to this class. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction has long

awaited the grave-digger and decent Christian burial. Our criminals, of whom we have heard so little till lately, but who are no doubt thieving and making merry as usual, strongly demand the care of Sir George Grey. All these are social reforms; and whether we enlarge our constitution or no, will have to be carried out. Why not carry them out now, if the existing constitution permits it? The Premier must be the most ungrateful of mankind, if he rewards the country, which has rallied round him, with precisely—nothing.

The convenience, too, of waiting till next session for a Reform Bill, will be found in the country's financial matters; besides (to take quite different ground) that the Manchester Exhibition will be far too prominent an object in the year to allow of its being a year of agitation. And, after all this has been said, there remain reasons

of a far weightier character, which might well induce us to be content to postpone a new Reform Bill for some ten months.

Whatever some restless people may fancy, there is really no good in overhauling the British constitution, and altering and patching it oftener than circumstances require. A constitution is not for symmetry, but for use—for work, not for show. When a good opportunity offers, why, then, make your repairs; but do not be always repairing, in order to suit some abstract lines of beauty, which perhaps exist nowhere but in your own mind. This principle we take to be as sound in politics as it is in all branches of life, and in all kinds of work. It follows from it, that when you do undertake your great job of reparation, you should choose your time well—when your scheme is ripe, when your political horizon is calm and clear, when your people are warmly interested in the task without being unduly excited, and when all circumstances favour you. Now, few of these conditions existed when the first great Reform Bill was passed. The task had been long delayed, and was at last executed in a frenzy; hence the imperfections which we lament now. But, at this moment, are we quite ready to pass a measure infinitely wiser? In some respects we are—we are calm, for example; and we shall never again exaggerate the importance of such changes, as we did once. But our scheme—as a mere piece of mechanism—is not ready; our Parliament is not, as a quite new Parliament, in the fittest mood for considering such a change. Social reforms press on us; and the country itself wants that cordial interest in the subject, which (as distinct from unreflecting passion) it is so desirable to have when you are executing important changes. For these reasons, we think the Premier's delay, under all the circumstances, excusable. But then we say this under the influence of our distinct belief that he is pledged to such a measure next session. That pledge did not exist, of course, when we wrote our comments last week on the Royal Speech.

After all, this will be a dull session, and we can only hope it will be a working one. A considerable time will perhaps be occupied with "explanations"—not before they are wanted, however—on our recent Eastern wars. The country at present believes that both these wars are virtually ended, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the country is right. The Persian quarrel does seem patched up for the time; but with regard to the Chinese one, we fear that prolonged disturbance must be looked for in those regions of the world. The California discoveries, the Chinese civil war, and the American interference with Japan, are all signs of the approach of a day when the European and the Eastern must settle a new relation in those regions of the world. The result will probably be fresh territorial occupation by Europeans; these, and great disturbances, must precede any hope of order and peace—much less of good will and satisfactory friendly trade. The wisest management by our agents abroad, and the soundest discretion at home, as well as (what is important in another way) a sober line of English feeling generally, will be necessary in adjusting these great questions. With humanitarians on one hand, and braggarts on the other, an English politician finds himself hampered enough in handling them.

The Grand Duke Constantine's visit (for we assume that a grand-ducal visit there will be) is not an event of any consequence, and, as far as we know, need attract no particular attention. It is rather in his favour that so soon after the war he should throw himself on the country of his late enemies; and it is besides certain that in abilities and desire of information, he is very much above the mark of the run of princes in the West. These considerations may induce such portions of the public as take any interest in his appearance here, to treat him with that public courtesy which this country has always shown to distinguished strangers. But the Grand Duke will not have such a reception as was given to his kinsmen in the "Year of the Allies," the name of Napoleon and of all his race being then anathema. How a generation changes the face of the world!



STATUE OF THE QUEEN, PEEL PARK, SALFORD.—(M. NUBLE, SCULPTOR.)



SCENE FROM THE "BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME."—(PAINTED BY W. F. FRITH, R.A.—FROM THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.—SEE PAGE 316.)

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF THE QUEEN AT SALFORD.

The opening of the Art-Treasures Exhibition was described at such length in our last number, that no room was left for a report of Prince Albert's "movements" out of the Exhibition building. We should have said that the Prince, who started from London at 6.20 a.m., arrived at the Cheadle station at 11.25, and that he was there received by Mr. Watts, Mayor of Manchester, Sir Harry Smith, and the High Sheriff of Cheshire. Heartily welcomed by the crowd, the Prince, escorted by a troop of dragoons, drove to Abney Hall, the residence of the Mayor; where he rested for an hour. From Mr. Watts' house, his Royal Highness proceeded to perform the great business of the day at Manchester; the road from Abney Hall to the town lying through a number of villages, in every one of which some kind of demonstration was made—by the erection of triumphal arches, or by a display of flags, and everywhere by an eager crowd.

On leaving the Exhibition building, Prince Albert returned to Abney Hall, where he passed the evening "quite privately." On the following morning, he went betimes to the Peel Park and Museum at Salford. Arriving about nine o'clock at the boundary between Manchester and Salford, and being there received by the Mayor, Mr. Heelis, he went in procession to the Museum. In the reading-room of that flourishing institution, the Corporation of Salford presented their address to the Prince. It described the origin and growth of the library and museum, which since 1850 have been visited by 2,362,619 persons; the books lent out annually amount to 70,000 volumes, and the readers in the library to 100,000. Prince Albert having duly replied to this address, a second was presented by the Bishop of Manchester from the Institutional Association of Lancashire and Cheshire.

After inspecting the museum, and the works of local artists, Prince Albert proceeded to the Peel Park, and there inaugurated a statue of Queen Victoria. The statue is erected in the Peel Park upon the spot from which, when, in 1851, the Queen visited Manchester, she saw an assemblage of no less than 80,000 children from the Manchester and Salford Free Schools. The statue is placed to commemorate this event, and a large portion of the expenses connected with its erection were met by penny contributions from the little children themselves. These circumstances give the statue a superior interest.

A canopied platform for the use of the Royal party was erected in front of the statue, which was of course veiled. There was also a platform for the privileged public, draped galleries for the accommodation of ladies, and seats for about 2,000 children from the Sunday schools. Beyond these galleries was an immense concourse of spectators, who, in the fury of loyalty and curiosity combined, did considerable damage to the neat parades of the park.

The Prince Consort, having taken his place under the canopy, the Mayor of Salford, addressing him, said:—

"The statue which is now before us, and which I have the pleasure to ask your Royal Highness to inaugurate, was erected to commemorate the visit of her Majesty to this place in October, 1851, and her reception on that occasion by a concourse of Sunday-school teachers and scholars, to the number of at least 80,000. Many of these are now here present, and I am sure join with me in fervent prayer and cordial wishes that they may long remain a statue to our Sovereign's honour, living as she does in the hearts of her affectionate subjects, and that she may long continue to reign over a prosperous, united, and loyal people."

The statue was then uncovered; and, as it became exposed to view, loud and long-continued rounds of cheering ensued. The statue, which is of Sicilian marble, is the work of Mr. Noble, and is one of the very best statues of her Majesty we have yet seen. It is nine feet and a half high, and stands on a pedestal rising to the height of eleven feet. It represents the Queen in her robes of state, and in the prime of womanhood. The likeness, above all, is preserved most faithfully.

This last duty having been performed, Prince Albert took his departure. He left the park amidst renewed bursts of cheering from the multitude, and returned to London by the London and North-Western Railway at twelve o'clock. The weather was exceedingly fine, and the visit of his Royal Highness was evidently productive of great pleasure to many thousands of people.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

THE "Moniteur de la Flotte," contradicting the statements made by other journals, says that the *Audacieuse* frigate, conveying Baron Gros to China, will go alone, and that no measures are being taken, at least not for the present, to send any other vessels of war or any troops to China. The "Pays," again, states that the despatch of some battalions of infantry and marines by the *Tonne* has been postponed.

There now seems to be little doubt that the Grand Duke Constantine will visit England, but in all probability he will confine himself to touching at Osborne on his way from Cherbourg to Belgium; or should he prolong his stay, it would be limited to a visit *incognito* to Manchester. The Duke was to leave on the 14th or 15th. Another Royal person will make his bow in Paris, namely, the King of Bavaria, who was expected at Marseilles on the 14th, and at Fontainbleau on the 16th.

All sorts of gossip has been excited by the sudden visit of the Prince Napoleon to Berlin, and while the Grand Duke was still at the Tuilleries. A private mission on the Neufchâtel affair explains the visit, of course; but the time at which it was undertaken, and the known antipathy between the Prince and the Grand Duke, do offer a fair subject for speculation.

The Tribunal of Correctional Police has brought to a close the trial of fourteen men accused of having got up a secret society for the overthrow of the Government, having planned an insurrection for the 24th of February last, and having had illegal possession of arms and ammunition. The tribunal acquitted three of the accused, and condemned the others as follows:—Pillet, chief of the society, to fifteen months' imprisonment and 1,000f. fine; Vivier, Baily, Clément, and Regnier to ten months' imprisonment, and the first two to 500f. fine each, the other two to 100f. fine each; Martinon to a year's imprisonment and 500f. fine; Deley, Gauthier, Valla, and Collin to six months' imprisonment and 100f. fine; and Blondelle to three months' imprisonment and 50f. fine. All the accused, except Blondelle, are besides interdicted from the enjoyment of civil rights.

SPAIN.

QUEEN ISABELLA, in her speech at the opening of the Cortes, expressed a hope that the difference with Mexico would be before long arranged. That expectation seems likely to be shortly realised, as the Mexican Envoy, M. Lafraque, has just left Paris for Madrid, whither he carries satisfactory explanations from his Government.

Prince Galatzin, the Russian Ambassador, has arrived at Madrid.

AUSTRIA.

An imperial decree promises an amnesty for all subjects of the empire (not being Lombardo-Venetians) imprisoned for high treason, insults, or rebellion, and orders them to be set at liberty. This amnesty does not extend to refugees.

The visit of the Emperor to Hungary seems likely to prove successful. At Pesth, in reply to a complimentary and congratulatory address from the Cardinal Archbishop, his Majesty said, in the Hungarian tongue:—"It affords me pleasure to have been able to come again, in order to show this beautiful country to the Empress and to examine in person into the condition and necessities of my well-loved Hungary. It is my continual endeavour to increase the general well-being of this country, and of the whole of my empire, and thereby to satisfy my loyal subjects."

The Emperor was more than once interrupted by the cry of "*Ejen!*" (*Vive!*), and the impresario and sanguine Magyars probably felt something very like enthusiasm.

The great agricultural jubilee meeting of Austria has been opened at Vienna. A large quantity of English agricultural machinery was exhibited.

PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, who has been received in Berlin with considerable warmth, bore, it is believed, an autograph letter from the French Emperor

to the King of Prussia on the subject of Neufchâtel, urgently pressing him to accept the solution proposed by the representatives of the four Powers, and already accepted by the Swiss Government. The Swiss still declare they cannot advance a step more in the way of concession; whatever is to be done in that way must come from Prussia.

A grand review took place on Saturday in honour of the Prince, who was to have left Berlin on Tuesday for Potsdam, where another review was to be held. On the previous evening the Prince attended the opera in company with the King and Queen.

ITALY.

THE Pope has started on a tour through his temporal dominions, spite, it is said, of Cardinal Antonelli's opposition. So far as the progress has already been made, the Pope has been warmly welcomed; and there seems to be little doubt that his journey will be a series of ovations. Great preparations have been made in the towns through which his Holiness has to pass; though of course public demonstrations and private opinions are sometimes at variance. It is presumed that the Pope will be absent three or four months.

The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian has formed his establishment as Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom on a very grand scale.

According to the "Corriere Mercantile" of Genoa, a Piedmontese man-of-war is shortly to leave for China to co-operate with the British fleet.

Vesuvius has for some days been in a state of violent eruption. Every night there were brilliant displays, which all the foreigners in the neighbourhood crowded to see.

A young Englishman was attacked by thieves in Naples on the 3rd. He succeeded in beating off four men, but received a severe knife wound. The King sends every day to inquire after the health of our countryman.

AMERICA.

LORD NAPIER was present at the annual dinner of the St. George's Society, New York. To the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," he answered, in a speech joshing in manner, pleasantly piquant in bantering allusions, frank and cordial beyond all diplomatic restraint, but grave and vigorous in matter. He avowed himself to share a useful employment with his venerable friend the United States Minister in London—"the employment of holding aloft the ensigns of friendship between the two great branches of the English race."

Six men-of-war are to be despatched to the coast of New Granada for the settlement of the disputes. These mount, in the aggregate, 204 guns.

The governorship of Utah had been offered to Mr. Benjamin McCulloch, and it was believed he would accept the appointment.

On the 25th of April, the boiler of the propeller *Fanny Gooner*, on the Delaware Canal, exploded, killing five and wounding seven persons.

The wire suspension-bridge across the Genesee (N.Y.) was destroyed in a snow-storm. The bridge literally broke down under the mass of snow which accumulated on it.

The Indian troubles in Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska are very serious, and a general border warfare with the Sioux and Pawnees seems imminent.

It is proposed to buy up the land and negroes held by slaveholders in Kentucky: the slaves then to be set free, and the land sold at an advanced price, "in view of the State becoming free in one year, and the State become settled with real industrious, enterprising, free people."

Advices from Aspinwall report that the Costa Ricans had taken possession of Puenta Arenas, with the steamer *Rescue*, a great amount of ammunition and artillery. Colonel Lockridge's retreat is confirmed. We have nothing authentic of Walker; but private intelligence from Aspinwall says that Walker's position at Rivas was impregnable, and the transit route was open to the Pacific.

THE WAR IN PERSIA.

THE Peninsula and Oriental Company's agent at Alexandria, referring to the expedition to Mohammerah, says—"The force arrived in the month of the Euphrates on the 21st of March. On the 24th it moved towards the fort, and opened a brisk fire at daybreak of the 25th. The Persians replied with spirit, but in the end the superiority of our squadron was manifest, and our troops having landed, advanced upon the entrenched camp of the enemy. Prince Khanhas Mirza, at the head of 13,000 men, fled, with the loss of 200, leaving ammunition, stores, camp equipages, and 17 guns."

We have to append the melancholy intelligence that General Stalker, commander of the forces, and Commodore Etheridge, of the navy, have both committed suicide. The verdict on General Stalker's body was that the late Major-General came by his death from a pistol shot inflicted by his own hand, in a fit of temporary insanity. There was no paper left to indicate this, and he was merely heard to complain that the 3rd Cavalry was not given him, and also was uneasy about the responsibility of sheltering the European troops during the approaching hot weather. The verdict on Commodore Etheridge was that he destroyed himself with his own hand, while suffering under mental aberration, brought about by long-continued anxiety connected with the duties of his command.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND CONVENTION.—The convention between Great Britain and France respecting the Newfoundland fisheries, has been unequivocally refused by the colony. A despatch from Mr. Labouchere to General Darling shows that it never was intended to cede or exchange the rights of that community without its consent. General Darling is "authorized to give such assurance as you may think proper that the consent of the community of Newfoundland is regarded by her Majesty's Government as the essential preliminary to any modification of their territorial or maritime rights."

COTTON IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—A large supply of cotton seed, and exact instructions for its cultivation, have been obtained from Georgia, and forwarded for distribution among such of the settlers in the Morston Bay districts as desire to compete for the prizes of land proposed by the Government to be awarded for the encouragement of cotton growing in that portion of New South Wales.

IRELAND.

THE EXPORTATION OF POTATOES.—From Mayo papers it appears that the demand for potatoes for exportation to England is so great that the supplies at market are quite unequal to the wants of the purchasers. Prices have in consequence greatly advanced, and the poor classes find it difficult to compete with the agents for the export trade. This, of course, has caused considerable discontent.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—Among the competitors for the clerkship of the Athelney Poor-law Union was a gentleman who had spent £5,000 in contesting the representation of the Queen's County with Sir Charles Coote, one of the present members, and was only defeated by a majority of eleven votes; he was, moreover, a magistrate of the county, and a Master of Arts in Trinity College, Dublin. None of those circumstances, however, were of any avail; the appointment was won by a person in comparatively humble life.

SCOTLAND.

THE LORD RECTORSHIP OF KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.—Mr. Inglis, Dean of Faculty, has been elected Lord Rector of King's College, Aberdeen. His opponent was Colonel Sykes, the Member for the City of Aberdeen. The numbers were—Inglis, 235; Sykes, 102. The election was caused by the death of the late Lord Ellesmere, and Mr. Inglis will complete the term for which that Nobleman was chosen; the next election will be in 1860.

A DELICATE QUESTION.—At the sitting of the Glasgow Spring Circuit Court, last week, Patrick McGuire was charged with stealing a box of tea from the shop of Atting Atti, a Chinaman. The counsel for the prisoner of record, that as we are at war with China, Atting Atti could not give evidence against a native of the United Kingdom. The Court declined to decide that we are at war with China; but assuming that such were the case, they should reject the objection—if allowed, it would be very dangerous to justice. Eventually, McGuire was convicted without the necessity of taking the Chinaman's evidence.

AN HONOURABLE MAN.—A public dinner was recently given to Mr. Macdougall, Inverness, by some of the leading merchants in Glasgow, on occasion of presenting him with a piece of plate of the value of £350. In 1837, from a variety of unfavourable circumstances, Mr. Macdougall had to place his affairs in the hands of his creditors. His liabilities were large, but the composition offered was accepted, and Mr. Macdougall received a full discharge of the balance, amounting to nearly £6,000. This sum he has voluntarily repaid—an act which led to the testimonial accorded to him by the merchants of Glasgow. After the purchase of the debt, there remained of the money subscribed a surplus of about £10, and this the committee appropriated to the purchase of a gold watch for each of Mr. Macdougall's two daughters.

THE PROVINCES:

OUTRAGE ON THE HIGHWAY.—An assault was committed on Friday evening on Mr. George Nicholson, cattle dealer and farmer, who, when riding from his stable to Longtown, to purchase cattle, was dragged from his horse and beaten by two men, who succeeded in robbing him of £105 lbs. in gold, and £100 in notes, the numbers of which are unfortunately, not known. Two of the officers have been despatched from London to investigate the case thoroughly. A large reward has been offered for the apprehension of the thieves.

LYNCH LAW v. MAINE LAW.—Mr. George Scobell, after lecturing at a village in Derbyshire in favour of the Maine Liquor Law, was attacked by some men and carried to a duck pool. Previous to immersing him, however, they added to his indignity by cutting the hair off his head and painting it over with red paint. They then cut off his coat-tails, took away part of his under-clothing, and threw him in the pond. Fortunately, assistance was rendered to the poor gentleman before any serious consequences ensued.

DISTRESSING DEATH OF AN ACTOR.—Mr. Bellairs, who had been very successful on the London stage, and had filled many lucrative engagements latterly fell into a distressed state. He used to travel the country in a van giving polyglot entertainments after the style of Mr. Woodin; but Mr. Bellairs was so unsuccessful as to be often without food, while at the same time he was greatly afflicted with gout. On Tuesday week, while in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, he had a severe attack, and his man laid him on a board in the van used as a bed; there he lay for twenty-two hours without assistance, and then expired.

THE BISHOPRIC OF NORWICH.—A special meeting of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich was held on Saturday for the purpose of going through the form of electing a bishop in the room of the Rev. Dr. Hinds, resigned. The *candidat d'élection*, "recommending to the Dean and Chapter the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Pelham, M.A., to be by them elected Bishop of the See of Norwich," was read. And the Hon. and Rev. Gentleman was accordingly elected.

Poisoned Unaccountably.—The servant of Mr. Lugg, cabinetmaker of Penzance, purchased some flour and yeast in the usual manner, and after boiling it a little time in the pantry converted it into bread. Six persons in the family or employed by Mr. Lugg (including the servant), ate of this bread, and were all seized with the symptoms of poisoning. The bread was then analysed, and found to be highly charged with arsenic, and must have proved fatal but for the largeness of the dose, which caused the sufferers to vomit. Flour from the same sack and yeast from the same vessel were sold to other customers, who used it without inconvenience or injury. No explanation of this affair has yet been made.

Poisoned by Mistake.—An old woman of Carlisle, named Sarah Moore, a widow nearly 90 years of age, sent last week for twopenny worth of tincture of rhubarb. The junior assistant of a druggist in the town served the messenger of Mrs. Moore. Half the tincture was by the assistant's direction mixed with some water and sugar; but before it was administered, two men tasted the mixture, and though they remarked that it was "very nasty," it did not occur to them that there could be any mistake. There was a mistake, however, for the patient soon exhibited all the symptoms of narcotic poisoning, and in the course of the afternoon died. It has only to be added that the "tincture of rhubarb" turned out to be tincture of opium. A coroner's jury returned a verdict—"That the death of Sarah Moore was the result of a cident caused by the neglect of Henry Thompson (the servant) in carelessly dispensing medicine."

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Mary Cooke, the wife of a quarryman of Coxhoe, near Durham, was very deaf; she often fancied, when she saw people talking together, that they were saying something to her disparagement. She also became jealous of her husband. They had two children, boys, the eldest of whom was about eleven, the other about four years of age. On Monday week the children retired to bed about nine o'clock, and about eleven o'clock the eldest boy was awakened by the struggles of his brother, whom he observed by the light of the fire to be bleeding from the throat. The mother was approaching the bed, when the lad sprang up, ran to an adjoining house, and called in his mother's sister, who, on entering the house, found the woman extended across the body of the younger child with her throat cut. The boy was dead. The wound in the woman's throat was not so severe, and some time after it was dressed she was able to explain that she had killed the child from sorrow and trouble. It is a proof of the woman's determination that after her own wound had been stiched up, she made repeated attempts to tear it open, and it was found necessary to handcuff her for some time until she became more composed and tranquil.

A ROBBER SHOT BY A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. F. Green, of Erdington, near Birmingham, was aroused one night last week by hearing footsteps beneath his window. He arose, and saw a man creeping about the garden. Mr. Green armed himself with a gun; and, presently hearing a door or window snap below, and then seeing the man again in the garden, thought well to take the hint and the opportunity. So, thrusting the muzzle of the gun through a window-pane, the Rev. Gentleman fired at the intruder. He then, with his manservant, sailed into the garden; but the man was gone, leaving, however, traces of blood for several yards.

"RATTENING" AGAIN.—Mr. Redman, a ropemaker, living near Manchester had rendered himself obnoxious to his workmen, and they struck work. On Monday night two men were seen skulking round his house, one of them at length climbing on to the shoulders of the other, so as to reach a low window. A policeman interfered, when the fellow set furiously upon him, and he would have been badly beaten had not Mr. Redman saluted out with a drawn sword, and turned the fortunes of the field. One of the men, however, stole away; the other, the father of a man employed by Mr. Redman, is in custody. On an examination of the house, it was found that a bottle, containing combustibles, and wrapped round with cloth well soaked in pitch, had been placed on the window-sill of Mr. Redman's bed-room.

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT BRADFORD.—Samuel Charlton, a widower of fifty-eight, had paid court to Hannah Holroyd, a widow of forty-two. Her friends dissuaded her from accepting him on account of his indifferent character; and besides, a man named Normanston disputed his pretensions. On Monday night after returning from a temperance-meeting together, Charlton and Mrs. Holroyd met Normanston, who engaged the latter in conversation. Charlton went forward to the widow's house, where he waited for her, and where, when she returned, he cut her throat. He then went home, and bidding farewell to his children, drowned himself in a piece of deep, still water, about a mile from the town.

SUICIDE OF A MURDERER.—William Marshall, aged fifty-four, who has been imprisoned in York Castle since 1837 for the murder of two of his children for which he was not hung owing to its being shown that he was insane, has hanged himself to the bars outside his window by his neckerchief and garters. Occasionaly he had loud outcries.

THE CHINESE WAR.—"Further papers" relating to the proceedings of our naval forces at Canton were published on Saturday, by order of Parliament. The correspondence (principally between Sir J. Bowring and the Earl of Clarendon) extends from the 27th of December, 1856, to the 28th ult. We may quote the following passage from Sir J. Bowring's despatch to the Foreign-office, of the 28th of February, 1857:—"I have the comfort of believing that, notwithstanding the losses, privations, sufferings, and disquietudes which these events have produced, there exists an almost unanimity of opinion among His Majesty's subjects in China as to the opportunity and necessity of the measures that have been taken, and a conviction that the crisis which has occurred was an inevitable one, while the counsels of the Canton authorities were directed by such intolerable pride, presumption, faithlessness, and ignorance as they have long exhibited. And it has greatly added to my gratification to know that the representatives of foreign Powers in China have generally concurred in approving the course which has been pursued. Indeed, I may safely say that I have rather had to struggle against demands for more violent and destructive measures than to fear censure for those which have been adopted. It has been throughout my desire, and that of the Admiral, to spare as much as possible the innocent and unoffending people of Canton; but I grieve to say the ferocious and barbarous element, disposed to avail itself of means however atrocious and savage, is widely spread among the fierce population of that place."

ARMY REFORM.—A commission has been formed to inquire into the organization, government, and direction of the Medical Department of the Army. The commissioners are Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Augustus Stafford, Colonel Sir Henry Storks, Dr. Andrew Smith, Mr. Thomas Alexander, Sir Thomas Phillips, Dr. James Ranald Martin, Sir James Clark, and Dr. Sutherland. They are directed to inquire into the mode of selecting candidates, and promoting them when selected; into the modes of keeping up and adding to their knowledge; into the best means of preventing disease; into the state of the hospitals, and the mode of supplying them with necessaries and comforts; into their expenditure; the rules for invaliding and discharging soldiers; whether it would be expedient to provide asylums for invalids, etc., and soldiers; and whether it would be expedient to encourage medical officers to combine medical practice, with military duty. On all these subjects they are directed to report, stating what changes, if any, they may think desirable.

CONVOCATION DEFENDED.—The Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury met on Friday week at Westminster. An unusually large number assembled. In the Upper House, the Bishop of Oxford took occasion to reply to some criticism "out of doors" in order to show that Convocation meets and sits under the authority of the Crown, that there is nothing illegal or quasi surreptitious in its sittings, and that the Crown could give Convocation nothing more than it at present possesses except a licence to make canons, for which he did not ask. The Bishops of St. David's and St. Asaph concurred in these views.

THE LAST NEW AND IMPROVED PUFFY.—A correspondent of the "Medical Times" informs that paper that a surgeon in his neighbourhood who had caught cold had the prayers of the congregation asked for in his behalf by name on Sunday, and a thanksgiving for his recovery offered on the following Sunday.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 41.
AT WORK.

The House got fairly to work on Monday night. And though there was nothing peculiarly interesting to draw a crowd around, but on the contrary, the subjects were of the dullest character, yet there was a large attendance during the whole of the evening. Last session a transportation bill would have been discussed in a House of some forty or fifty members; but on Monday night Sir John Pakington, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Adderley found themselves, to their great surprise, no doubt, with an audience of between three and four hundred. And so it will be for time. And when the House goes into committee on supply we should not be surprised to see the benches filled, although this business of voting money is generally performed by some thirty or forty Members. At present the whole thing is so fresh and novel to the "Members," that it would be more difficult to keep them out of the House than to "whip" them into it. They cannot even leave the premises to dine, so important do they deem it to be within call of the bell in case a division should occur. It is said that at least 200 Members dined at the refreshment room on Monday night; and when the House broke up at half-past one o'clock, although there was not for the last hour anything but the most ordinary routine business—business which we have often seen transacted by half-a-dozen Members—at least a hundred walked out. Three or four new Members spoke during the evening; amongst whom Mr. Beresford Hope and Mr. Marsh of Salisbury were most conspicuous. This latter gentleman was the first to excite the laughter of the new House. He began his speech by saying that "he had had large experience in a penal colony." The meaning of the Hon. Member was of course obvious enough; and there was not much wit in understanding the words in any other sense than the right one: but the House was full—very dull, and a little laughter being considered a god-send, when one began to laugh, all the Members joined the chorus. It is often remarked by strangers that it takes very little to make the House of Commons laugh. And it is so. We have seen the House excited to the most boisterous merriment by some incident or speech, which in a drawing-room, an ordinary public meeting, or a theatre, would scarcely provoke a smile. But it must be remembered that generally the House of Commons is an exceedingly dull place. The speaking for the most part is of the most prosy character; it is not therefore, perhaps, to be wondered at that the smallest contributions towards the relief of the oppressive dulness which prevails should be thankfully received.

WHAT'S IN THE FUTURE?

Nothing appears to loom in the future but a cloud of dulness. Lord Palmerston will move the Oaths Bill, and will probably carry it with an overwhelming majority. Mr. Spooner has given notice of a motion on Maynooth as usual, but will not, we imagine, succeed. Locke King means to agitate for a ten pound franchise in counties, with what success we cannot foretell—perhaps Lord Palmerston's promise of a Reform Bill will next session take the wind out of the Honourable Member's sails. And Sir John Trelawny intends to attack church-rates. But, on the whole, we are disposed to think that the session will be dull, short, and fruitless. Some star may arise out of the mass of new Members to enliven and enlighten the House; but at present there are no whispers nor signs of its appearance. That first night, when the Address was moved, seconded, and carried in two hours, without a single utterance from the Conservatives, and hardly more than a mutter from the Ministerial benches, will probably prove a type of the session. It is rumoured that Lord Palmerston and Disraeli have lately been closeted together several times. Should this be true, what does the strange conjunction foreshadow?

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MAY 8.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL ASHBURNHAM.

In the House of Lords, a discussion had been raised on the previous evening as to the appointment of General Ashburnham as commander of the expedition to China. This appointment had been rather severely animadverted upon in letters, written by soldiers, in the daily newspapers; and to these animadversions the Marquis of Clarendon called attention on Thursday. Lord Paungrave said on that occasion that the authors of these attacks on General Ashburnham, reflecting, as they did, even on the General's personal courage, were utterly unfit to bear the Queen's commission.

Lord CARDIGAN revived the subject on Friday. He asked Lord Paungrave whether he did not think that some system should be adopted to check the calumnious attacks of subordinate officers on their superiors.

Lord PANMURE replied, that in cases where inferior officers, either anonymously or otherwise, made attacks on the conduct of their superiors, he should be happy to afford all the assistance in his power to bring the offenders to account. After some further conversation, the subject dropped.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

Lord CAMPBELL obtained the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the present state of the law relating to reports in newspapers, and another on the subject of altering the mode of administering oaths to witnesses in the House of Lords.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. DODSON brought up the report of the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne.

After some objections by Mr. Hadfield to that part of the Speech which referred to the commercial prosperity of the country, and especially as regarded our trade with India and the Colonies, the restrictions on which require to be removed, the address was agreed to.

THE TRANSIT.

Mr. LINDSAY brought the subject of the Transit troop-ship before the House, and made a statement of the condition of the ship since her departure, after her repairs from her first accident. He also drew attention to recent disastrous voyages of the Perseverance and the Urgent when conveying troops. These ships were built by Messrs. Mare, but it was said they had been altered—and spoilt—since they had been bought by the Government. He asked if it was true that these three ships had been altered by the Admiralty; and if the reports with regard to them were true or not?

Mr. BENTINCK asked if it was true that when the Transit fell foul of her anchor and bored a hole in her bottom, it was five o'clock the next morning before the leak was discovered?

Sir CHARLES WOOD said it was true that these vessels were all bought of Messrs. Mare; but they were not built in anticipation of employment in the war. They were surveyed by the Admiralty officers, and were reported fit to carry troops and stores, and the only alteration required was that the screw should be made raisable. It was true that the size of the poop was increased, but it did not add materially to their upper weight. No well-founded complaint had been made against the Urgent as a ship; except that had only been taken to her engines, which, of course, were not built by the Admiralty, but by Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, for the Russian Government. For the accident to the Transit off the Isle of Wight, he admitted the master was blameable, and he had received a severe reprimand. What happened to the Transit in the Bay of Biscay was only a common occurrence to new rigging. It got slackened, and it was necessary to set it up again. This might have been done at sea, but it was more convenient to do it at Corunna.

Mr. SPOONER gave notice of his usual motion as to the grant to Maynooth, amidst great laughter.

Sir GEORGE GREY moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the present law, which had abolished transportation entirely. It was the same measure which was introduced in the last session.

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved for a select committee to inquire into the subject of the condition of the Hudson's Bay territory. It was a renewal of the committee which sat in the last session.

Mr. ADDERLEY obtained leave to bring in a bill for the promotion of industrial schools. This was also a revival of a bill of last session.

Mr. CRAWFORD obtained leave to bring in a bill, also dropped from last session, creating a uniform practice with regard to judgments and executions in the United Kingdom. The House adjourned at twenty minutes past six.

MONDAY, MAY 11.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE ADDRESS.

The Queen's answer to their Lordships' address was brought up by the Marquis of Bredaibane.

POISONS—MORAL AND PHYSICAL.

Lord CAMPBELL called the attention of the Lord Chancellor to the necessity of further regulations for the sale of poisons. He also wished to mention the

diffusion of another poison, far more fatal than strichnine or prussic acid—he meant those cheap licentious publications with which the town was flooded. He thought it was the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to suppress this growing evil.

The LORD CHANCELLOR thought the existing law was quite sufficient. With regard to the further regulation of the sale of poisons, referred to also by Lord Campbell, he could state that a measure was in preparation.

The Testimony Jurisdiction Bill and the Marriage and Divorce Bill were placed on the table by the Lord Chancellor. In reply to remarks from Lord Campbell, the Lord Chancellor explained that the bills were in substance the same as those of last year, but amendments had in some places been introduced.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES CONVENTION.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, in reply to Sir J. Pakington, explained that the convention, relating to the Newfoundland fisheries concluded with France, had become inoperative, owing to the refusal of the colony to sanction it.

CHURCH-RATES.

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Sir John Trelawny, stated that the Government had under consideration a measure relative to church-rates.

Sir JOHN TRELAWSY remarked, that if he did not get a more satisfactory answer soon, he should in the course of next month bring in a measure of his own.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The House having resolved itself into a committee on savings banks,

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER moved a resolution, "That it is expedient to amend the laws relating to savings banks, and to provide for the establishment of savings banks with the security of the Government." He proposed, by the present bill, that the Government should assume the entire responsibility for the monies of the depositors in the banks, and this obligation rendered it necessary that ample securities should be taken against fraud. If the local authorities, the trustees and managers of savings banks, opposed these necessary securities, there would be only one course—namely, to abandon the bill, and to leave the system as it was. He intended likewise to introduce a clause into the bill, prohibiting any private individual or company from establishing a bank under the title of a "savings bank."

Sir H. WILLIAMS objected to what he considered the mischievous practice of allowing the Chancellor of the Exchequer to use the stock of the savings banks for the purposes of the State. He suggested that the subject should be referred to a select committee—a suggestion which was supported by Lord Goderich, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Crossley.

Mr. ESTCOURT approved the general scheme of the proposed bill, except that part which removed the existing restriction upon the amount of deposits to £100.

Mr. T. BARING said he did not think the managers of savings banks would object to well defined checks contained in the bill; but they would feel a repugnance to a discretionary power being lodged in the hands of the National Debt Commissioners.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in replying to objections, observed that the only condition which the Government would insist upon was to be satisfied of the solvency of the banks. To refer the bill to a select committee, he said, would be to shew it for the session. The objection urged by Sir H. Willoughby to the power exercised by the Government of converting the stock of savings banks was not a valid one. The power was not improperly used; and if Parliament imposed a total restriction, the public interests would not be benefited thereby.

The resolution was then agreed to.

TRANSPORTATION.

Sir G. GREY, in moving the second reading of the Transportation and Penal Servitude Bill, explained its main provisions. It proposed, he said, to abolish the sentence of transportation, and to substitute that of penal servitude for a more extended period, so that convicts might be sent to any colony willing to receive and which possessed means of employing them. He anticipated the objection that if some convicts sentenced to penal servitude were selected to be sent abroad while others were retained at home, it would produce uncertainty in the nature of the punishment, observing that uncertainty had entered quite as much into the former system of transportation. The bill would not alter the power of granting tickets-of-leave, as a general rule.

Mr. BENTINCK believed that convict labour, which was now wasted, might be wholesomely and economically applied to harbours of refuge and other public works. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. ROEBUCK observed that the great cause of crime in this country was the difficulty of finding employment, which tainted labour could never find, so that when man ceased to be a convict he was driven back to crime. There was, in his opinion, but one remedy—that of transporting all who were sentenced to transportation for life to some now uninhabited spot, after qualifying the convict by previous probation to become a colonist.

Sir J. PAKINGTON gave a qualified approval of the bill, objecting, however, to its tendency to make the measure of punishment uncertain. He thought the effect of a well-regulated ticket-of-leave system would be beneficial, by keeping alive the element of hope.

Mr. COLLIER insisted that the Bill did not preclude the adoption of the plan proposed by Mr. Bentinck.

Mr. DRUMMOND contended that transportation had been mismanaged—that the only way of dealing with criminals was to carry out a system of transportation to a greater extent than heretofore, and there could be no difficulty in finding places to send them to.

Mr. HENLEY thought that if a judge sentenced a man to penal servitude, and then, without reason assigned, this man was suddenly transported, he would feel that this was an aggravation of his punishment, and that the Crown instead of exercising meicy was exercising arbitrary power.

Lord STANLEY argued that the question was not whether it is desirable to adopt transportation, but whether transportation is practicable. His own conviction was that that mode of punishment was not practicable, and that the founding of a new penal settlement must necessarily end in disappointment.

His Lordship expressed a hope that the Government would make special provision for the safe-keeping and employment of hardened and atrocious criminals. After further discussion the bill was read a second time.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS BILL.

Mr. ADDERLEY moved the second reading of the Industrial Schools Bill, and explained that it was verbatim the measure brought in last session by Sir Stafford Northcote.

Mr. BOWYER urged numerous objections, particularly as regarding the proclamatory character of the measure.

After considerable discussion, the second reading was carried by 177 to 18.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE BLACK HOLE OF HONG KONG.

After an unsuccessful endeavour by the Bishop of Oxford to gain time for the consideration of the Probate and Divorce Bills (which is fixed for Tuesday next), The Earl of CARNARVON directed attention to the account given originally in the "China Mail," published at Hong Kong, of the barbarous treatment of the Chinese arrested on suspicion after the poisonings. Fifty prisoners were crammed into a room, sixteen feet long by fifteen feet broad, furnished with a small aperture for ventilation, and were kept for twenty days in this confined space. He also moved for papers connected with the trial.

The Earls of MALMSEY and ELLENBOROUGH also expressed a hope that the Government would cause full inquiry to be made into the affair, which was promised by the Earl of Harrowby. The motion for the production of the papers was then agreed to.

No other business of importance was transacted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Wyld, stated that her Majesty's Government had stationed, or was about to station, on the coast of America such a naval force as they thought necessary for the protection of British interests in the quarrel between America and New Granada. He at the same time explained that her Majesty's Government had been in communication with that of the United States on the subject of the Isthmus of Panama, and he was glad to say that the American Government professed the most just and honourable intentions, and disclaimed any design of taking possession of territory.

THE SALE OF BEER.

On the motion of Mr. Hardy, the House resolved itself into a committee on the Sale of Beer Acts, when the Hon. Member moved for leave to introduce a bill identical with that of last session on the sale of beer. By this bill he proposed to place beer-shops under the same conditions as to obtaining licenses with public-houses; he also proposed to license coffee-shops and other places of public entertainment.

Mr. K. SEYMER opposed the bill.

Sir G. GREY, in answer to Sir J. Pakington, said he could not promise to support the measure, but thought its discussion would prove beneficial.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS.

Mr. LOCKE KING moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish property qualifications for members of Parliament.

Lord PALMERSTON said he thought it had been the understanding of the House that all questions connected with the representation should be postponed until next session. At the same time, if Mr. King was desirous of bringing before the House the ideas he intended to embody in his bill, he would not oppose its introduction; but he hoped Mr. King would be content to let it lie upon the table for consideration in the interval between this and the ensuing session.

Leave was then given to introduce the bill; and, after some further business, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, MAY 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE ADDRESS.

The Queen's answer to their Lordships' address was brought up by the Marquis of Bredaibane.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUDGMENTS EXECUTION BILL.

Mr. CRAUFURD moved the second reading of this bill, the details of which were fully discussed last session. Its principle was to make judgments obtained in one country available in either England, Scotland, or Ireland, instead of making it necessary, as now, for a creditor to sue his debtor only in the country in which he resides. Mr. Ewart seconded the motion.

Colonel FRENCH moved the second reading of the bill that day six months, which was seconded by Mr. Blane.

After considerable discussion, in which the bill was opposed by Mr. Ayrton, Mr. M'Mahon, Mr. Whiteside, and Mr. Napier, and supported by Mr. Neate, Mr. Mans, and Mr. Hadfield, the House divided, when there appeared for the bill, 137; against it, 99;—majority, 38. The bill was then read a second time.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Lord R. GROSVENOR moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the law in reference to the payment of the conveyance of voters to the poll, and the hustings expenses, by the candidates at elections. The practice of calling on candidates to convey voters to the poll and pay for the hustings could not be justified on any principle, and as regarded the former, if a voter could not walk to the poll he ought to be carried at the expense of the county, and not at that of the candidates. The expense should be paid by the counties and boroughs.

Mr. DRUMMOND said that to put the expense of conveying voters on counties would be in effect to disfranchise the poor voters, and it would also have the effect of swamping the towns by the counties.

On division the motion was lost by a majority of 58.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

The Earl of SHAFESBURY asked the Lord Chancellor what progress had been made by the law officers of the Crown in the inquiry into the legality of the opium trade in India?

The LORD CHANCELLOR replied that a case had been drawn up by the legal advisers of the Board of Control, which was about to be submitted to the law officers of the Crown.

After some discussion upon a case which had recently been brought before an Indian tribunal, the papers relating to which are to be brought before the House, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Sir E. PERRY moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of property as it affected married women and their separate earnings. The Hon. Baronet said the measure which he sought to introduce was simply designed to give married women of the middle and lower classes the same protection under the common law that the upper classes were now enabled to obtain under the jurisdiction of the Courts of Equity.

The motion was seconded by Mr. H. DRUMMOND.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL remarked that the proposed bill would produce very serious social changes, and totally reverse the present status of married women, not merely as regards their property, but also with respect to debts and other responsibilities, pecuniary and legal. He agreed, however, with many of the objects which the bill was intended to secure.

After some remarks from Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Beresford Hope, and Mr. Monckton Milnes, leave was given to bring in the bill.

PUBLIC CONTRACTS.

Colonel BOLDERO moved for a select committee to inquire into the principle adopted for making contracts for the public departments, and the effect which the present system has upon the expenditure of public money. The motion was agreed to.

MINISTERS' MONEY.

Mr. FAGAN moved for the introduction of a bill for the abolition of Ministers' money in Ireland.

Lord PALMERSTON approved the principle on which the measure was founded, and fully consented to its introduction.

Mr. DISRAELI remarked that the principle of the measure involved the question of church property in Ireland. A proposition so important ought to be maintained, if approved by the Government, to have been brought forward on its responsibility. After some further discussion the motion was agreed to.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE IN FRANCE.

The Grand Duke Constantine's visit to France becomes more interesting as we learn that it is to extend to our own shores. That is to say, his Imperial Highness is to visit her Majesty at Osborne, on the shores of the little outlying isle of Wight—an arrangement which we cannot but think judicious. The country would be not at all pleased by any such ceremonial reception of the Duke as he has enjoyed in France; and as for anything in the shape of a public ovation, in any port or in any city of these three kingdoms, it might be civil, but it would certainly be very cold.

Even in France his visit does not seem to have been over successful, for all the fêting and reviewing with which our neighbours, in their politeness, have endeavoured to charm the occasion. In the court itself it is possible to desecrate little clouds, and how they obscure the courtly holiday. The antipathetic position taken by that too candid, and perhaps sufficiently obstinate Prince, the son of Jerome, has been remarked upon in all the public journals, and in all societies; while as for the Grand Duke, it is evident that if he has no positive contempt for the French Court altogether, he at least regards his visit as rather an honourable event in its history. That it may prove a remarkable one, we think not at all unlikely. So far the Court. For the disposition of the people, it is enough to say that a Paris journal has dared to avow its coldness, and even to draw comparisons between the enthusiasm created by the presence of the Queen of England, with the civility which, in the case of the Grand Duke, is expressed in municipal display.

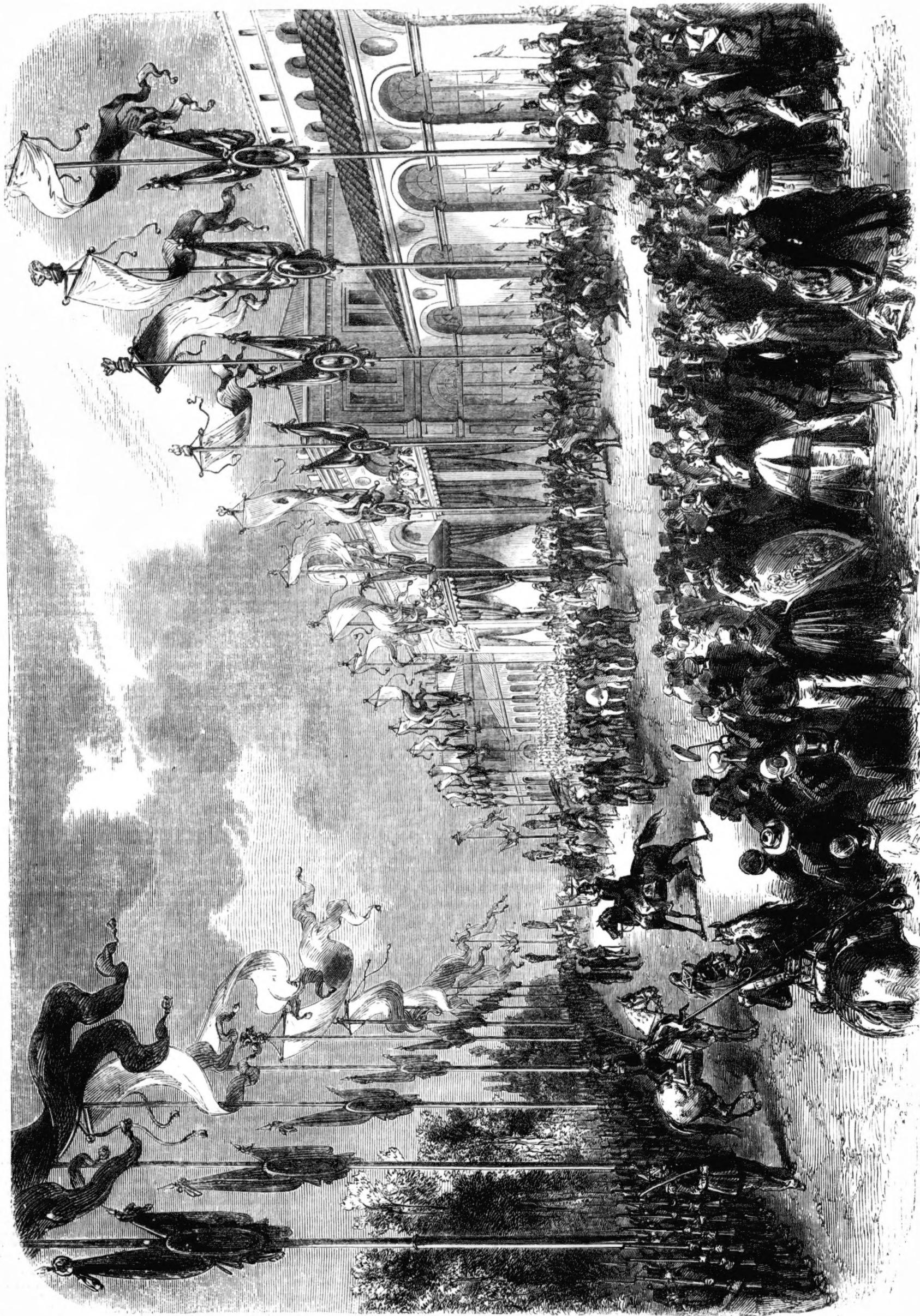
Meanwhile, as we have already intimated, the Duke remains composed, and looks about him. At Toulon, he takes notes; he visits Marseilles, and takes notes; he lives in the Tuilleries, at Fontainebleau, and in other Imperial palaces, and takes notes. Nothing can be more natural than that he should desire to become acquainted with every object of interest in a country which he now visits for the first time; but it is a matter of public remark that his Imperial Highness "is perhaps a little too minute in his search after knowledge, and too exact in noting down all he sees and hears." It is not *malapropos* here to say, perhaps, that a telegraphic wire, corresponding with the electric telegraph from Paris to St. Petersburg, has been placed in the Palace of the Tuilleries, and the apparatus is arranged in the very apartment of the Grand Duke Constantine.

Our duty, meanwhile, is to illustrate the great fact of the visit of their recent enemy to the country of our Allies, which we accordingly do in the following pages. The Duke landed at Toulon on the 20th of April, amid the saluting of 200 guns. He was received as the guest of the State at the maritime prefecture. At Toulon he remained for several days, making visits of detail to all that was worth seeing. Everything connected with the marine department, naval constructions, artillery, fortifications, engaged his attention, and on these subjects he had long conversations with the French officers and his own staff. It was while at Toulon that his Imperial Highness, alluding to the gun-boats which he was told were about to be sent to the Chinese rivers, said, "What! are you going to take the chestnuts out of the fire there also?" While at Toulon, he was at all times surrounded with considerable state. On his excursions to the arsenals and dockyards of Toulon, he was attended by, or passed through, files of soldiery, on the breasts of whom hung the Crimean decoration given by Queen Victoria, either alone or side by side with the French and Turkish decorations.

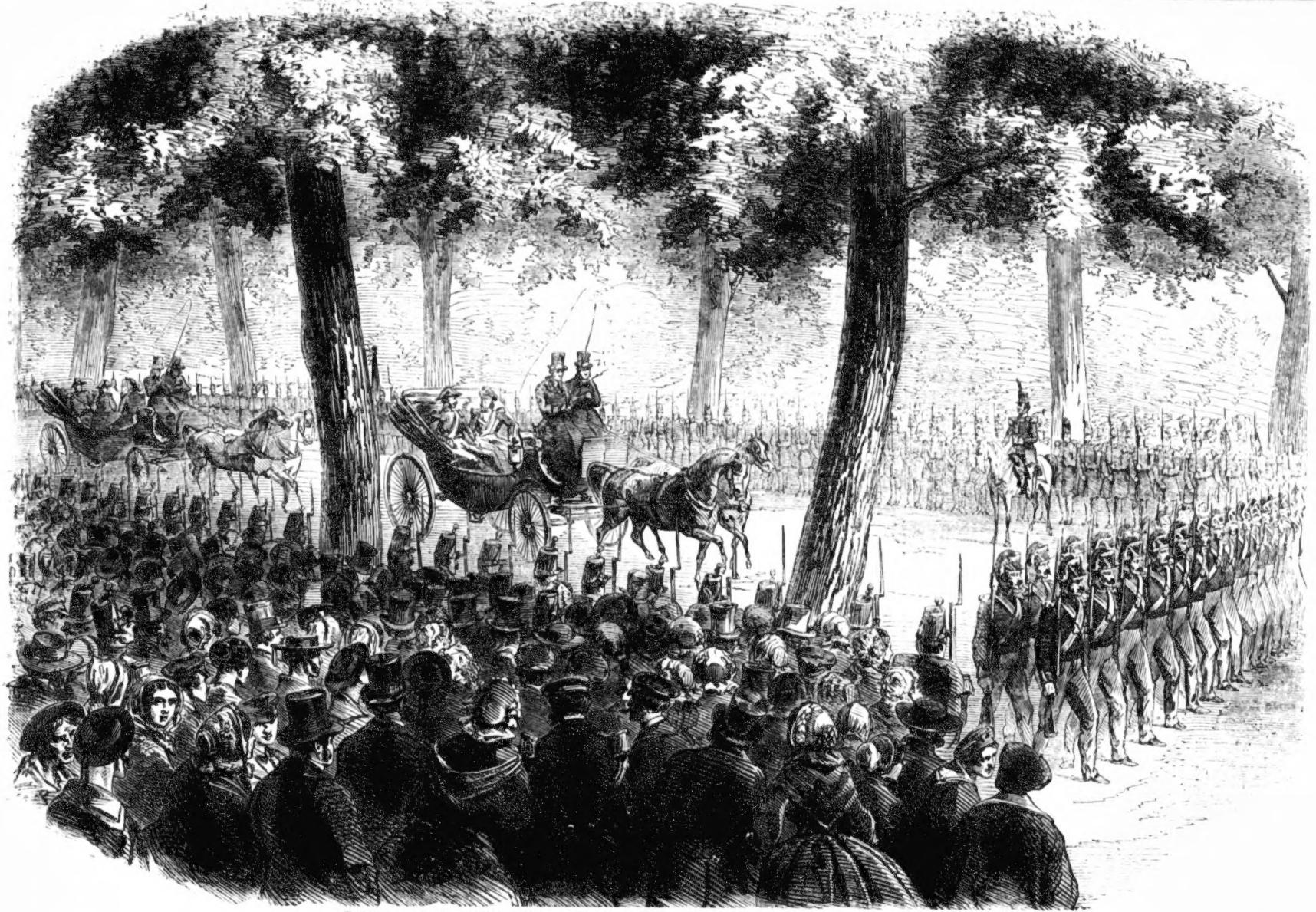
From Toulon the Grand Duke went to Marseilles, on the 25th ult. Here, as at the former place, his reception was as should always be accorded to men of his rank and influence. He was met by the Emperor's Chamberlain, &c. A battalion of infantry, with the band playing, lined the streets, and the Duke's carriage was escorted by a troop of Lancers, which had been drawn up, with some troops of the Line, at the railway station. The next evening he dined at the prefecture, where the civil and military authorities were invited to meet him; and on the 28th, after a sojourn of one day only, he started for Paris.

Here, on the evening of the 30th, he was met at the railway station by the Prince Napoleon and some troops of the Imperial Guard and of the Line. The Duke entered an open carriage, and, with Prince Napoleon at his side, was slowly drawn by four horses to the Palace of the Tuilleries, amidst crowds of the curious and the admiring. The Emperor was duly stationed on the landing of the grand staircase of the Palace to receive his Imperial guest, and at once presented him to the Empress.

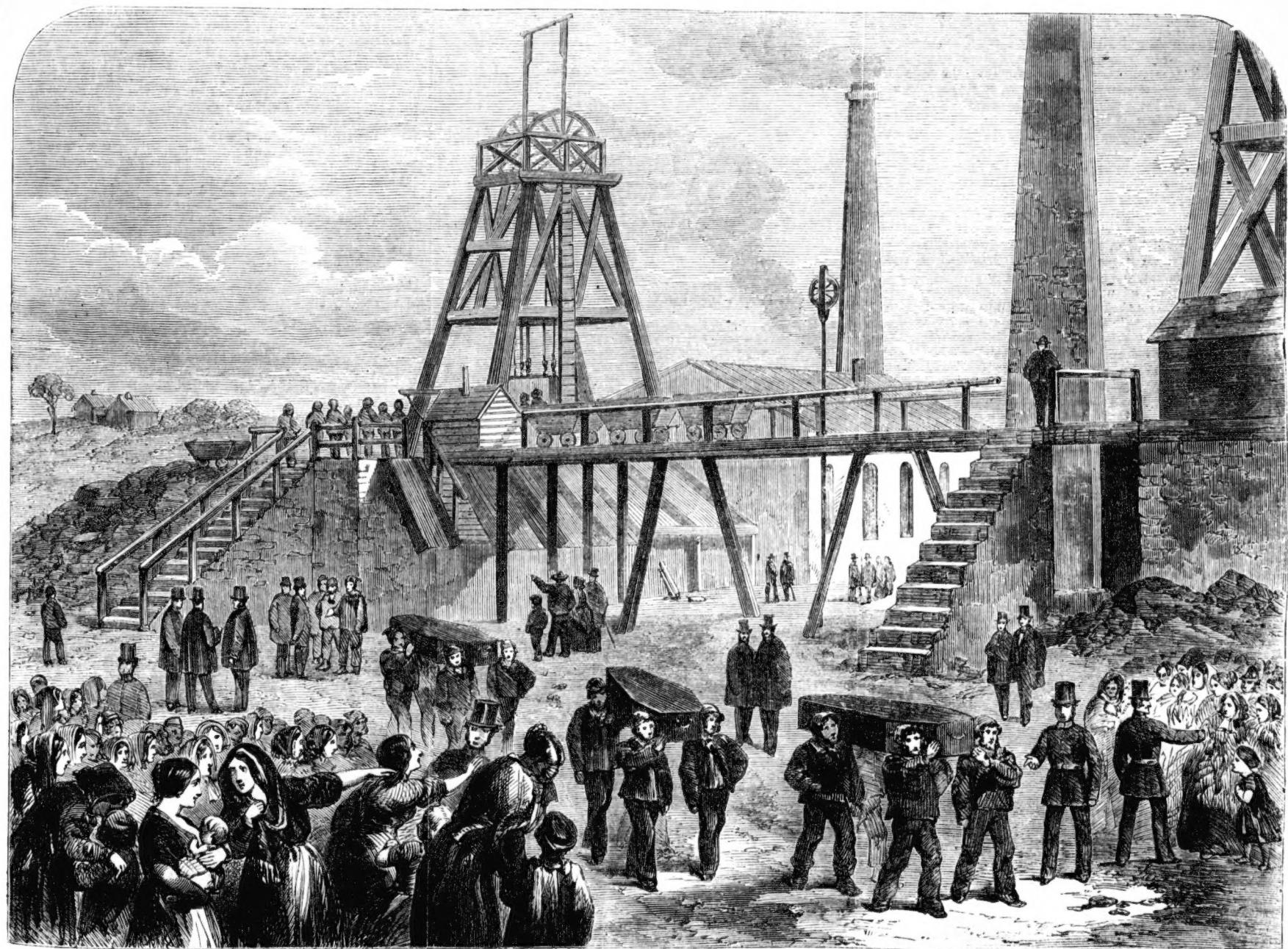
Of the festivities which have attended the Duke's stay in Paris, it is impossible to speak at length, and needless too, since they may all be told in these few words—dinners, balls



RECEPTION OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE AT MARSEILLES.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. CHAPELLE.)



ENTRY OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE INTO TOULON.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. LETUAIRE.)



RECOVERY OF BODIES FROM THE LUNDHILL COLLIERY.—(FROM A SKETCH BY J. B. NEEY.)

THE LUND HILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

A sad detail in every impression of the daily papers, of corpses exhumed from the Lund Hill Colliery, keeps alive the interest which the terrible explosion there originally created. At this time about 100 bodies have been recovered, and the farther the ruins are excavated, the clearer does it become that the unfortunate men must have been almost all killed instantaneously; or, which is the great point for reflection, that none could have remained alive when the shafts were closed, four hours after the explosion.

As the bodies are found, they are placed in shells, and carried to a reception-shed, from whence they are from time to time taken for interment to Darfield church. Most of the corpses are so hopelessly unrecognisable, that this is done almost immediately. Still, a great number have been identified by their clothing, and in one or two cases by their watches. The hands of one of these, torn pocket and all from the person of the owner, and found lying at his side, pointed to 12.17, the time of the explosion.

A very painful incident occurred during a funeral procession of several coffins on Tuesday week (the 8th). Among the mourners was a young married woman named Ann Brookes, sister to the widow of Amos James, one of the deceased. Mrs. Brookes was taken suddenly ill on the road, and died there before any assistance could be rendered to her. It is believed that she was labouring under disease of the heart, but that death was accelerated by grief and agitation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EHLANA.—Our correspondent informs us that the Lord Mayor of Dublin, being short of figure, could not have been the individual who offended against good breeding in so marked a manner at the opening of the Manchester Exhibition, as mentioned in our descriptive notice. We of course readily accept, and give publicity to, our correspondent's contradiction.—With respect, however, to his remarks upon George the Third's imbecility, we differ with him entirely. Our correspondent must have read history to little purpose if he imagines that George the Third's insanity "was but the infirmity of old age." George the Third, as is well known, was stricken no less than five times by mental disease—once in 1765 (when he was but twenty-seven years old); again in 1788; a third time in 1801; a fourth in 1804; and a fifth time in 1810.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1857.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS.

THE Bill on this subject is one of those measures which illustrate a feature in the national character. It takes a long time to kill anything in this country; and if we get rid of a stupid and old-fashioned nuisance some fifty years after everybody is tired of it, and the very arguments against it have become platitudes, we may think ourselves lucky. We hope now to get rid of some of the worst features of the system of public swearing; but, of course, we may only expect to have a "modification" of the general affair.

Our ancestors guarded everything with these religious provisions, because their religion penetrated more generally through their public life than ours does. Oaths to them were not forms, but things of living force, and taken with profound awe. But will anybody pretend the same of our official oaths? our oaths taken as matters of duty and ceremony—swallowed as one would a glass of wine? Certainly not. A man swears now in a kind of routine, and without the old feeling of awe at all. It is painful to think that for a long time in this country an ancient public religious ceremony has absolutely been made vulgar.

As for the oaths excusing the Stuarts, they are an offence to common decency. They were of course vital once, and proper once; but why should the dead Stuart dynasty stand stuffed (like the body of Jeremy Bentham) before the eyes of a public man, now-a-days, to be formally recognised as a living thing? A Hindoo ceremony is more pious—a South Sea idol is more respectable. The Stuarts being fairly gone, why should we be terrifying ourselves, like children, about an old bogey?

The effect of meaningless oaths is to weaken the force of honest ones. Accordingly, the practical sense of the world (which always asserts itself in reality, whether or no it be embodied in law) has made a distinction between oaths formal and oaths real. Formal oaths are taken as a matter of course, in contradiction to their known sentiments—as when a new Member, who believes about as much as Voltaire, pledges himself to his "true faith" as "a Christian." Everybody knows what he means, and it excites neither surprise nor indignation. Old Talleyrand, when he "swore" allegiance to Louis Philippe's Government, expressed his hope that this "oath of allegiance" would be "his last;" and who thought the worse of him for all his perjuries at the "Travellers?" Nay, had political oaths not become vulgarised by indecent frequency, would the world have so easily pardoned the broken vows of the Emperor Napoleon?

At present, the only practical effect of our great Parliamentary oath is to keep out the Jews. It is known that it was not framed with that intention; and it is odd that the only force left in it should be an unjust force. In the case of the Jews, we find the letter of a religious objection surviving the spirit of it. Our ancestors were consistent: they disliked the Jews on religious grounds, and persecuted them accordingly. Our public feeling repudiates persecution in theory, but keeps it up in practice. Why court the Jews—trade with them—live with them—flatter them—and not let them into the House of Commons? "Providence will be offended," say the bigots. "How do you know?" is our reply. If there be a sin in countenancing all who profess the Hebrew faith, that sin must extend to social and commercial intercourse with them—and Spooner is bound to refuse Rothschild's bills. But neither Spooner nor any other zealot does anything of the kind; yet he expects that Providence will excuse him for encouraging the Jews when it is to his own advantage; and yet excluding them when they want a political favour! Surely it is time to have done with this contradictory mass of prejudices and cants (which more than anything else alienates the feeling of the country from the religious public)—to bury decently ceremonies which have had their day—to put into harmony the spirit and the official forms of the age—to execute, in fact, a useful little bit of reform in public life, involving neither difficulty nor danger.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

INSTEAD of producing a Parliamentary Number of the "Illustrated Times" in a complete form some few weeks hence, in accordance with our published announcements, we have thought it advisable to publish a portion of it forthwith, and beg to refer the reader to the portraits and biographical notices contained in the present sheet. These notices being given in an alphabetical form, necessarily only comprise memoirs of some of the Members whose portraits will be found in the preceding pages. We shall, however, continue to publish at least one page of portraits and one page of memoirs each week until the series is completed, so that the trouble of reference from the one to the other will not, we believe, be found particularly inconvenient. This is the first attempt which has been made to publish so large a number of authentic portraits of public men at one time in the columns of an illustrated newspaper.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES is on a visit to the Lake district.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER was interred in St. George's Chapel, London, on Friday week. Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, &c., were present. The Duchess of Atholl represented her Majesty as chief mourner.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA was safely delivered of a son on Monday.

DR. PUSKÍ, we regret to learn, is in a very weak state of health. His physicians have ordered that he should keep entirely quiet for the next three months.

SEVERAL OUNCES OF GOLD DUST, and a large nugget valued at £63, have been discovered in Great Budworth, by the workmen employed in erecting a new school-house.

THE TWO LEARNED SOCIETIES OF THE INNER AND MIDDLE TEMPLE have recently pronounced in favour of compulsory examination for all students aspiring to call to the Bar.

THE PRINCESS ADALBERT OF BAVARIA has presented her magnificent wedding-dress to the Hospital of Munich, to be made into a cloak for the statue of the Virgin, in the chapel of that establishment.

THREE MEN were killed at Burnley Wood, last week, by the giving way of a builder's scaffolding.

THE SON-IN-LAW OF THE LATE DUKE WILLIAM OF WÜRTTEMBERG has been charged by the heirs of Prince Eugene Beauharnais to bring an action for calumny against the publishers of the memoirs of Marshal Marmont.

RESOLUTIONS condemning the state of the law in relation to local rating for the poor, and requiring an equalisation of the rates throughout the metropolis, were passed at a full meeting held at the London Coffee House last week.

PERSONS IN AMERICA DIRECTING LETTERS TO LONDON, should be careful to write the initial letters of the metropolitan district above the word London, and not under it. A mercantile firm in New York having transmitted bills for £70,000, in a letter directed London, W. C., it was carried to London, Western Canada.

HEAVY RAINS have damaged the sugar-canies in Cuba; a short crop is consequently expected.

HER MAJESTY will remain at Worsley, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, on the occasion of her visit to the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition.

THE RED SEA STREAM NAVIGATION COMPANY EL MEDJIDIÉH—which seems to be a peculiarly Egyptian and Turkish undertaking—makes progress in its formation. Of the capital of £600,000, it is said that £300,000 has been taken up. The company is to run steamers between Suez and the other ports of the Red Sea and from Alexandria to Turkey; eventually its operations will be extended from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf.

THE SHIPPING RETURNS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE for the month of March, show that for that period of 1857 there has been a considerable increase in the tonnage of vessels entered inwards and outwards, and of those employed in the coasting trade, as compared with March 1856; that month, again, exhibiting an increase over the March of 1855.

THE WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in the North of Ireland are now 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. a-day; in the South, men receive 2s. 6d., and women from 1s. to 1s. 3d.

THE BURGOMASTER OF SAAZ, in Bohemia, has cruelly ordered sixty Jewish families to quit the town in a fortnight; but as the Austrian Government, since 1848, has allowed any Hebrew that pleases to settle in Vienna, it is thought that his ukase will not be allowed to take effect.

ANOTHER ENCAMPMENT is to be formed near Pembroke. It has been thought advisable that the troops in garrison at Pembroke should be encamped this summer at a short distance from the dockyard, and for this purpose land has been selected at a place called Freshwater East, about seven miles from Pembroke. The place is very open and healthy.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S RETIREMENT is said by the "Press" to have been caused by the refusal of Ministers to admit him to the Irish Chief Secretaryship, which he coveted, and applied for accordingly.

THE NAVIGATION AT CRONSTADT is again free from ice for steamers up to St. Petersburg. There was, however, according to the last accounts, a great deal of floating ice in the Gulf of Finland.

M. BAILY has been commissioned by his fellow Academicians to design the Turner medal.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, it is rumoured, will at once retire, and will be succeeded by Sir R. Bethell, the present Attorney-General, in which event Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., will be Attorney or Solicitor-General.

A DISCUSSION ON MAKRIAKI has been going on in the London press. The chief subject is, the disinclination to marriage exhibited now-a-days by young men, who, owing to false social ideas, deem it unavoidable to marry on small incomes, instead of beginning young, bold, and poor, as their fathers and mothers did.

AT THE ADMIRALTY, Sir R. Peel's departure (says the "United Service Gazette"), unlike Mr. Phelan's leave taking, is a matter of some regret. "Sir Robert will not be missed as an official, but as a gentleman; for, with all his weaknesses, he is blessed with a good disposition, and knows how to treat gentlemen connected with him in business with proper respect."

CONSIDERABLE difference of opinion is rumoured to exist between the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney-General as to law reform. It is said that in all the schemes propounded by Lord Cranworth there was what is called a great leaning to the profession. This course is denounced by Sir Richard Bethell.

A THIEF who broke out of jail, in Aberdeen, the other day, on being recaptured, told the policeman that he might have escaped, but he had conscientious scruples about travelling on Sunday.

M. JAMES GUDGE, who for forty-two years filled offices in the House of Commons, and was for the greater part of that long period Chief Clerk of the Journals, has committed suicide. He went on to the old terrace of the Parliament Palace, mounted the dwarf wall, and gradually slid down into the Thamse. He was taken out alive, but died the next day. He had been lately observed to suffer from depression of spirits.

THE EARL OF DERBY's attendance in Parliament has been prevented by a severe fit of the gout.

M. DAVID TREVENA COULTON, the founder of the "Britannia" newspaper, and for the last three years editor of the "Press," recently died at Brighton. Mr. Coulton held a very high position in his profession.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 104, sailing three-decker, is being fitted as a floating barrack for troops on the China station. She will have accommodation for 1,000 men, and will be stored with as much ammunition, &c., as she will conveniently carry. She will not mount her three-decker armament—only a dozen 32-pounders.

BESIDES THE REGIMENTS ORDERED TO CHINA, four other corps are to proceed at once to India—partly in relief of others, and partly extra to the number already there. The regiments to proceed to India are the 7th Fusiliers, the 88th (Connaught Rangers), the third battalion of the 60th Rifles, and the third battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

THE REPORT that the Rev. F. D. Maurice had been reinstated in his Professorship, proves to be wholly without foundation.

MR. COX, of the Bodleian, is executing his commission to search for ancient manuscripts in Greece with some success. We hear that he has recovered a considerable number, some of which are said to be unknown in Europe. The collector has visited the Greek islands, and ransacked ancient monasteries.

THE REV. THOMAS GARNIER has been appointed to the chaplaincy of the House of Commons for the present session only.

THE HEALTH OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT is again reported to be in a very delicate condition.

FROM THE CAPE FRONTIER we hear that hostilities are generally believed to be inevitable.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF LIVERPOOL is to be divided, and the second See to be formed either at Preston or Lancaster.

SIR W. J. SMITH, late M.P. for Essex, has been entertained at dinner by his political friends, who attribute his recent defeat to the apathy of the Conservative party.

NEW DOCK, for the exclusive use of the British navy, is to be formed at Cardiff. The facilities possessed by that port for the shipment of coals will be very valuable for steam-vessels.

THE SUPPORTERS OF THE RAGGED-SCHOOL UNION held a meeting on Monday evening at Exeter Hall. The chairman (the Earl of Shaftesbury), said that there were now some 22,000 scholars, in about 350 schools. In the shop-black brigades, there were 132 boys, who last year earned £2,081. During the year, 641 boys and 619 girls had been placed in situations.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION is to be made between Melbourne and Adelaide. When the communication is extended to King George's Sound, and the telegraph is established between England and Aden, news will reach London, and Australia in twenty-two days.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT on the loss of the Curlew, by collision with the Baron Osy steamer, has been made. The report attributes the loss of the cutter "entirely to the neglect of the master of the vessel in not taking the ordinary precaution of exhibiting a light, in accordance with the Admiralty regulations."

A MEDAL is to be granted to all persons, of every rank and class, who have been engaged in the several expeditions to the Arctic Regions, whether of discovery or search, between the years 1818 and 1855, both inclusive.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

MR. RUSSELL'S LECTURE.

HAVING had the satisfaction, I believe, to be the first, and I think the only one, of newspaper contributors who, from information received from private sources, was enabled from time to time to make Mr. Russell's name and movements known to the English public, I need scarcely say that I looked forward to his first public lecture with more than ordinary anxiety consequent upon "first nights." It does not take long for a theatrical critic to become blasé in the matter of novelties; and, after a few months, he goes to his stall on the first night of a representation in as business-like a manner as the lawyer departs matinially to his office. But, as regards the lectures to be delivered by Mr. Russell, the case assumed quite a different complexion. He is a man, Sir, of whom you and I, and all persons connected with the fourth estate, should feel proud. He has upheld—nay, he has raised—the dignity of his craft; he has made himself a distinguished position in literature; he has made his name a household word throughout the length and breadth of the land; and this by the honest exercise of those talents with which Providence has blessed him, and by speaking the plain truth in telling language, and without fear or favour.

Monday night saw literary men, loungers, officers of both services, and a fair sprinkling of ladies, assembled in Willis's Rooms to hear and look upon "our special Correspondent." His brethren of the pen stuck to him manfully. Charles Dickens, the doughtiest and truest champion literary men possess, was there,—Jerrold, Mark Lemon, Robert Bell, Peter Cunningham, Shirley Brooks, and some others. Among the bronzed and bearded faces of a group of Crimean officers shone the equally bronzed, but totally hairless, good-humoured countenance of Mr. J. C. Deane, who had run up to town, and left Manchester and Anti-Treasures to take care of themselves for a night, on purpose to be present at the débâcle of his friend and countryman. Art, too, was well represented, and so was "swelldom"; but I doubt whether the members of the last-named class much enjoyed their evening.

Of the matter of Mr. Russell's lecture I need scarcely speak; those who read his letters will be well able to judge of the jollity and animal spirits which characterised the lighter portion of his narrative, of the *jeu de paume* with which he denounced official incapacity and neglect, and of the extraordinary power of word-painting with which the account of the battle of the Alma, and the subsequent appearance of the battle-field, were described. A little "stage-fright," a little nervousness, marked the commencement of his delivery; but, cheered by his enthusiastic reception, he warmed as he proceeded, and at the conclusion was greeted with perhaps the loudest burst of applause that ever startled the echoes of Willis's Rooms.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE writer of the "Scenes of Clerical Life" in BLACKWOOD is by no means fulfilling the expectations which were formed of his powers after a perusal of the first series. Though the "Sad Fortunes of the Rev. Amos Barton" lacked strength of plot, the deficiency was amply atoned for by the novelty of style, the quaint descriptive power, and eventually by the depth of pathos which was evinced. But "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story," the third part of which commences the present number, while decidedly more pretentious, has scarcely any of the above-mentioned good qualities. It is written on the gold-beating principle of spreading a little matter over a large surface, and has not even originality for its recommendation. The characters of Caterina and Captain Wybrow, the two personages in whom the interest is supposed to be concentrated, have been painted a hundred times. The petulant, self-willed, jealous, impulsive girl, and the handsome, heartless "swell," are just as much stock characters with the present as the rustic beauty and the vicious lord were with the past generation. Miss Assher, the haughty, cold, inanimate heiress, is equally conventional; while poor Mr. Maynard Gilfil, of whom we hear very little, is the very type of that patient, unloved-but-always-loving, large, athletic, honourable, and good-natured Briton, of whom the virtuous English reader is particularly fond. There is not sufficient incident in the story to bear the wire-drawing process to which it has been submitted; and although, by the introduction of the *dénouement*, it will be slightly relieved, yet as we know that Caterina eventually married Mr. Gilfil, and died shortly after, there can be at least no mystery as to the fate of the heroine. We do not read Mr. Thackeray's works for "the story" alone; but we require that an unknown tale-writer in the leading magazine should have a strong frame-work for his story, and at least put some novelty in his novel.

When the return of dusty, dreary, gloomy September gives me my annual holiday, in addition to my usual knapsack, staff, walking shoes, and good health, this year, I shall pray for the company of the writer of the article entitled "Atoot." I know him not, know not even who he is, though a suspicion crosses me that Spanish Borrow must be the man; but surely never lived there such an earnest lover of nature and pedestrianism, nor one so capable of expatiating nobly on the delights of his favourite pursuits. Every line of his article breathes of the pure fresh country air; he is perfectly Ruskinite in his poetical prose; and then as to the extent of his rambles, we have descriptions of Bedgelert, Snowden, Vesuvius, the Vega of Granada, and the plain of Olympia, the neighbourhood of Killarney and Glengarriff, the rocks round Mount Carmel, all equally forcible and picturesque. "A Run to Nicaragua" commences with a personal description of the departure of the steamer *Texas* in December last, with recruits for Walker's army. This in itself is tame enough, but the dullness of the opening is compensated for by a well-told and concise history of the real intentions of the expedition, and speculations as to its probable chances of success. "The Remains of Thomas Hearne," lately edited by Dr. Bliss, the Principal of St. Mary's Hall, is made the groundwork of a good gossiping article on the glorious old college Jacobite, who lived a century ago; while in the "Lays of the Electors" a bad parodist vents his political spite in feeble verse. The prize poem of the Edinburgh University, recently gained by a young man named Johnston, is sent to "Blackwood" under the auspices of Professor Aytoun, and printed with a laudatory prefatorial notice. The subject is "Columbus," and the poem itself is a good imitation of Tennysonian blank verse, interspersed with a few clever bits of original rhythm.

FRASER this month gives us the best, because the kindest and most easily-written, review of "Charlotte Bronte's Life" that I have yet seen. The notice is written in the Macaulay style of review; that is to say, the pith of the book is converted into a story told by the reviewer, while the critical remarks come in as well-placed comments on the narrative. Moreover, it enters fully into the merits of the volume of poems published by the three sisters, and of the novels written by those two who were less known, giving much pleasant extract and sound criticism. I am surprised that none of the notices have yet commented on the melancholy feeling consequent upon a perusal of this biography—not the mere regret that one so gifted was so hardly placed and so soon called from us, but a feeling that the whole life of these girls was forced and unnatural; that their isolation, poverty, and precocity glare forth from every page as counterweights to the blessings of their genius. The ornithological article, devoted this month to "Crows and Choughs," displays the same amount of quaint reading and writing that characterised the previous essay on the "Raven." There is also a glorious article on Mr. "Ten-Thousand-a-Year" Warren, in which that distinguished writer's liking for capital letters, for clap-trap, and for the horrible, his funkeyism, Toryism, and puerilities, receive well-merited castigation. The manner in which his simplicity and good humour is spoken, artistically doubles the severity of the notice. "Fraser" also contains a slacking article on "Taste in France," the continuation of the "Interpreter," and a somewhat too laudatory biographical notice of the late Mr. J. M. Kemble. The secret of this is explained, however, when we learn that the deceased was a contributor to the magazine.

The TRAIN contains the usual amount of pleasant reading. Mr. Robert Brough's translation of Victor Hugo's ballad the "Veil" is a masterly production,—the thought of the original is reflected in every line; while, looked upon as a specimen of rhythm, the poem need not fear comparison with any of late days. Mr. Bridgeman has a good story called the "Mad Miser"; Mr. Edmund Yates gives an account of a visit to Mr. Spurgeon

at the Surrey Gardens; Mr. Draper concludes his admirable notice of Dr. Beddoe's "Life of Colonel Gardiner." Mr. Hollingshead treats of the present state of politics in an earnest dialogue; and Mr. Halliday has a judicious essay on the position assumed by an impostor who pretends to be the author of a well known successful novel. Mr. McConnell's illustration to the "Mad Miser" is very commendable.

TAIT is not so good as usual. The instalment of "Broken Metamorphoses," called "The Good Bishop Bartram," is simply the oft-told story of a clever youth of low estate, who by patience and talent rose to marry his master's daughter, and be—not Lord Mayor of London, as usual, but a dignitary of the church. The biography of "Frederick Petheries" has formed materials for articles in at least two other magazines. Nothing new is elicited from the notice of the "Life of Miss Bronte," except that the writer in "Tait" has had the perseverance to decipher that wonderful page of facsimile M.S., and to print it. The Ballads of Bon Gaultier's Grandsons are not merely bad parodies: they are senseless and vulgar.

The second number of the IRISH METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE is full of promise, and contains better-selected and better-written matter than the first. Though perhaps too Hibernian and too sporting in its tendencies for a general public, it has two or three articles of universal interest. Thus, the statistician and philanthropist will rejoice equally over the good that has seemed to the sister country from the workings of the Encumbered Estates Act, as shown in the paper entitled "Our Late Social Revolution"; the loyal country gentleman will be delighted with the account of the Prince of Wales's performance in the hunting field, described in "The Hope of England"; while for the general reader, the continuation of the serial "Life's Foreshadowings," "Tempora," and the "Story of the Great St. Bernard," will offer sufficient amusement.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

ADELPHI,

AFTER innumerable announcements and withdrawals, extending over a period of nearly twelve months, Mr. Watts Phillips's three-act drama, "Joseph Chavigny, or Under the Thumb," was produced on Monday evening before a crowded house. The occasion was also marked by the return of Mr. Webster to his theatre after an absence of four months' duration. The new drama, though not distinguished by any particular originality of plot or character, and rather burdened by over-elaborated dialogue, has several striking situations, and reveals itself at once to be the work of an educated man, and one, moreover, judging from the sentiments he enunciates, of rather misanthropical tendencies. Most of the writing was indeed "over the heads" of the audience, who at the Adelphi look for action rather than words, and care much more for "effects" than the explanation of the causes which lead to them. This is, however, Mr. Watts Phillips's first essay, and experience will very soon show him his own shortcomings and the requirements of the audience he addresses. He has already fully proved that he possesses many of the requisites of a good dramatic writer. The plot of the drama is shortly told. Joseph Chavigny and Eugene Ligny are fellow-clerks at a Parisian bank, both married, and each having an only daughter. Chavigny's wife dies, he himself is convicted of forgery, and flies the country, leaving his little daughter Marie with his friend. After a few weeks Ligny's daughter dies, and the afflicted father determines upon bringing up little Marie Chavigny as his own daughter, Madeline, and not even enlightening his wife upon the change. Joseph Chavigny is supposed to be dead. Eugene Ligny, who has inherited the name, and in right of his daughter the fortune, of his father-in-law, M. de Varennes, is one of the richest and most prosperous bankers in Paris; the young lady is about to be married to a Count Gerard de Grandmesnil, and a grand ball has just been given to celebrate their betrothal. So stand matters at the rise of the curtain, when a ragged, care-worn, devil-may-care rascal entering upon the scene, demands to speak with M. de Varennes. It is Joseph Chavigny, so long imagined dead! He reveals himself to his old friend, details the history of his own misdeeds and the change of children, and demands a large sum as the price of his silence. This interview is overheard by Madame de Varennes and Madeline, and henceforth the prospects of the latter are all clouded. She breaks off her union with the Count on some slight pretext, but in reality from a repugnance to ally herself, the daughter of a convict, with his noble race. At a subsequent period she carries to the forest retreat, where Joseph and a fellow-soldier, Reguin, are concealed, the price of her father's silence. The interview between the father and daughter is overheard by the Count, who being thus made aware of her true reasons for rejecting him, persists in the fulfilment of the alliance. Between Joseph and Reguin it is a case of diamond cut diamond; the former denounces his accomplice to the police, but the latter has contrived to rob his comrade of all the money presented to him by Varennes as the price of his secrecy. Finally, maddened by pursuit, Joseph springs through the open window into the drawing-room of his old friend, and while about to assert his proper position, is shot by his confederate Reguin, who himself falls a victim to the muskets of the gendarmerie.

The acting was generally good: Madeline was played by Madame Celeste with much pathetic power; a Mr. Billington, a novice on the London boards, possessing good looks, gentlemanly appearance and easy bearing, did his best for the rather insipid character of the Count; Mr. Paul Bedford was ill-fitted with the part of Reguin, which is more an O. Smithian than a comic rôle, but he appeared to amuse the audience; Mr. Webster's acting of Joseph Chavigny was as near perfection as possible: every phase of the Robert Macaireish, heartless, avaricious scamp, who has sold his every feeling for money, and is ashamed even of a momentary return of parental fondness, was perfectly rendered; his "make-up" was thoroughly French and artistic, and all the by-play of hand and eye, all that gesture and look which is invariably forgotten by the bad actor, and is infallibly the test of the true artist, combined to the excellence of his portraiture. He was loudly called for at the close of the curtain, and Mr. Phillips also bowed from a private-box.

DAUGHTERS OF MYSTERY.

At about three o'clock on Sunday morning, the police of Canterbury made discovery of a donkey, side-saddled, which stood in the road, and of two young ladies, wrapped in foreign-looking travelling dresses, who were under a hedge. By the ladies' side stood a carpet-bag, a large home-made loaf, and a skyे terrier. Two gentlemen's hats were also to be seen there, but gentlemen there were none. The ladies, when questioned, said they had arrived from the Continent, and were going to visit a brother at Tunbridge, but reaching Canterbury too late on the previous evening to obtain accommodation at an hotel, they had resolved to remain at the outskirts of the city all night. The police, to whom there appeared no circumstance to warrant interference, accepted the explanation, and left the ladies to their devices. The inspector, however, who at first supposed them to be "some of those religious fanatics who travel the country," and that they were making a pilgrimage to Canterbury, with a pious motive, obtained a new light on the matter from the well-known second column of the "Times." There he saw an advertisement, offering a reward of £100 for the recovery of two young ladies; and the description contained in the advertisement corresponded with that of the ladies of the hedge and the side-saddled donkey. "One, aged nineteen, light hair, dressed in a bright blue silk dress, with three flounces, white on the borders, and white fringe, fancy straw bonnet trimmed with brown, pink rose buds inside, usually wore a black velvet rouleau over her hair in front; the other aged sixteen, light hair, dressed in a black silk gown with three flounces, with green stripes, a small brown straw hat, with feather, and a fall of lace."

Upon this discovery, the police conducted the ladies to a place of safety, and then communicated with the advertisers. The runaways at once admitted that they were the persons referred to in the advertisement. Subsequently, it was elicited that their friends resided at St. Leonard's and Colchester, and that family differences and "other causes," had led them to leave their homes, and proceed to France, from which place they had just returned, and had been travelling almost night and day since the 30th ult. In the packet from France, it is said, they passed as mistress and servant; and that they managed to escape the observation of an uncle who was on board the packet. In the streets of Dover, too, says the "Kentish Gazette," they were actually passed by their parents. The same journal adds that a gentleman who called himself Baron Gluck de Stenitzer, reached Canterbury, and had an interview with the mayor, at which he produced a letter of introduction from the firm who had inserted the advertisement, and to whom the police had written.

The Baron represented himself as deputed by the family of the young ladies to take charge of them; and said that he intended to convey them to London. The fugitives, on having this explained to them, expressed themselves but too happy at having the opportunity of being placed under the Baron's protection; and they accordingly departed with him with as much privacy as possible.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(FIRST NOTICE.)

To follow that prescribed course of generalisation, which, to depart from at the beginning of a notice of the Royal Academy, were heresy of the most dangerous description, we may observe that the present is neither a good exhibition nor a bad exhibition, nor yet an "average" exhibition, but emphatically a pleasing exhibition. There is an almost utter absence of great efforts, and consequently of great successes or great failures, while the number of pictures displaying much more than average merit is considerably greater than usual. It would seem that the established favourites, with a fore-knowledge that there would be no new rivals to compete with this season, had felt that there would be no occasion for them to do their best. Consequently they have, for the most part, done very well, as clever men will do when working unambitiously, and at their ease, upon familiar subjects.

Not that the "established favourites" themselves muster in very remarkable numbers. Several doughty champions, lacking the stimulus, probably, of fresh-blooded challengers, have declined entering the lists at all, not caring to measure their lances with those of oft-tried antagonists. Mr. E. M. Ward is absent. So is Mr. Holman Hunt. So are Messrs. Elmwood, Lee, and Hughes. Mr. Herbert sends merely a small landscape, about the size of this printed page. Mr. Egg is represented in the Exhibition by a single picture (displaying none of the artist's merits) as certain noblemen are at fashionable funerals, by their empty carriages. To counterbalance these defections, we have the re-appearance of Mr. Mulready, after a retirement of several years, in all his pristine vigour,—an event equal in interest to the most promising debut; Sir Edwin Landseer in greater force than usual; Mr. Leslie his own inimitable self; Messrs. Roberts and Stanfield unchanged, for better or for worse, but more than commonly prolific; and Mr. Millais—But Mr. Millais, as usual, is the exception to all rules, and must be treated of apart, when his time comes.

Decidedly the most interesting picture in the collection is Mr. Mulready's contribution, No. 138, "The Young Brother. Painted for the gallery of pictures presented to the nation by the late Robert Vernon, Esq., in pursuance of his will, by order of his executors." A simple roadside group, consisting of three figures—or, rather, portions of three figures—a young girl, with her back towards the spectator, holding up, over her shoulder, a baby, which a handsome country lad, hazily reclining on a bank, is tickling. This late specimen, by a painter whose name stands so deservedly eminent, affords a most satisfactory proof of the progress English art has made within the last few years. It seems but the other day that Mr. Mulready stood alone among our painters as a daring innovator, insisting upon scrupulous fidelity to detail, the use of bright colours, and the representation of open-air effects as they exist in nature. The present picture (though utterly devoid of dramatic interest, in which the painter formerly excelled), is equal in comprehension and treatment to anything from the same pencil. And yet, comparing it with efforts in the same direction by younger men, who have made their appearance since Mr. Mulready was last an exhibitor, it appears tame and unsatisfactory. We now find that Mr. Mulready has a colour of his own for trees, and that he "fudges" the folds of his drapery just the least thing in the world. His boundary marks between linen and woollen, cloth and leather, are not as clearly defined as we have learnt to require them. We are far from wishing to disparage what is really a beautiful picture by a great painter. We would merely call attention to the high standard of excellence in the matters of labour and fidelity, which the dazzling sun-lights and microscopic details of Millais, Hunt, and others have established. The day has gone by for Rembrandt focussing, "painting room lights," and indefinite backgrounds. The public will no longer tolerate an out-of-door scene unless it breathes of the open air. This Mr. Mulready's picture unquestionably does (moreover, it is worthy of remark, of English open air, emphatically), to a greater extent perhaps than any modern picture of the same class painted more than a dozen years ago. It is no disgrace to the modest founder of a school—who must be a man advanced in years—that some clever youngsters, who have stepped into his shoes while he has been taking a well-earned nap, should have run a little ahead of him. Finally, the nation may be sincerely congratulated on the acquisition of this valuable work, which is a more perfect specimen of the master than either of the two excellent subjects already gracing the national collection.

No. 283, "A Dream of the Past: Sir Isumbra at the Ford." J. E. Millais, A.R.A. Here is a young gentleman who stepped into Mr. Mulready's shoes (not knowing, it is possible, whom they belonged to), and took a seven league stride with them. The effort would seem to have exhausted the aspiring youth, for Mr. Millais (judging from the present monstrosity) is down on his back, and gasping barefoot like a stranded Hop-on-my-Thumb. This picture makes you doubt whether to charge the artist with imbecility or impertinence. Certain unavoidable excellencies make you incline to belief in the latter. The subject is a good-natured old knight, in brass or gilt armour, on horseback, carrying a couple of peasant children across a ford. The head of the old warrior is as quaintly, grimly true as an etching by Albert Durer, and as humorous as a Cockney by Hogarth. The children are beautiful. The large-eyed, intellectual girl on the pommel of the saddle—so gracefull; seated and tenderly held by the perfect old gentleman, to whom all womankind are saints—is absorbed in the sentiment of her position. She is all wonder, awe, and gratitude. The tiny boy on the crupper, on the other hand, has plenty to occupy him in the physical perils of his position. There is an enormous horse under him, a terrible depth of water under the horse, and a no less terrible brass giant in front of him. He must hold on to that terrible giant, or good-bye to the universe. Again, he is harassed by the fearful responsibility of a precious bundle of sticks he has been in the woods to collect. If he should lose his sticks—or give offence to the brass man! Poor little boy! We feel annoyed at the knight for not turning to say one encouraging word to the little fellow. But the old gentleman's mind is pre-occupied. He has grave matters to think of. It is enough, that he is able to maintain a mechanical smile—in which his eyes do not participate—for the comforting assurance of the little damsel. He has no time to attend to small boys, who are of no interest to him till they are big enough to draw a bow or couch a spear. The only consolation of the poor little man's position is that the brass person's back is towards him, and he is permitted to look as frightened as he pleases. So much for the dramatic merit of the picture, which is perfect in conception and realisation. But what shall we say of the execution, as a whole? Simply that it is detestable—schoolboy-like—insulting to the public. The horse of Sir Isumbra is described, in the bailiff from which the incident is taken, as being of gigantic dimensions. Acting upon this hint, Mr. Millais has painted, or rather daubed, a huge caricature of the once celebrated mammoth-steed, which occupies about three-quarters of the canvas. The animal's nose nearly touches the left-hand extremity of the picture—his tail is cut in half by the frame on the right. The length of the rider's leg is less than the diameter of the horse's trunk. The composition is ugly, even to the extent of being painful. The drawing of the horse is vile. It would be thought bad on a public-house sign; and, with the exception of the heads of the figures, the picture presents few traces of the artist's usual carefulness of manipulation. It looks, for the most part, flat and washy; in fact, like what is technically termed a "lay-in." In one sense, it is charitable to suppose that Mr. Millais had no time to finish his picture, but was necessitated to exhibit it with portions of his work left in the earliest stage of crudity. But this would argue an indifference to public opinion, neither indicative of modesty nor of good taste. Moreover, no artist can be excused for the arrogant assumption that his workmanship is so valuable as to dispense with any necessity for careful consideration of subject or design, which would seem to have been Mr. Millais's error when he thought his drawing of Sir Isumbra and his horse "good enough" to commence painting upon. Mr. Millais's greatest admirer, Mr. Ruskin, has expressed a wish that there were more truth and less "taste" in vogue than at present. We fancy Mr. Millais will hear some truths in reference to his present liberty with the patience of the community at large, which will make him regret he had not more cultivated the quality of taste—at all events to the extent of showing some slight deference to the public, who have taken him so warmly by the hand, who have been so lenient to his vagaries, and certainly so clear-sighted as to his

gigantic merits. There are features in this "great mistake" not yet alluded to, the excellence of which heighten the spectator's exasperation. The landscape in the background is admirable. Perhaps the reflection, in water, of woodland scenery, lighted by a sunless, cloudless, evening sky, was never more truly represented.

No. 408, "The Escape of a Heretic, 1559," by the same artist, is a very different picture. Had not Mr. Millais given up the practice of "taking pains," which he himself has done more than any man living to establish as an indispensable principle in painting, this would be undoubtedly the greatest work he has yet achieved. The subject is the rescue of a young girl from a Spanish Inquisitorial prison, in the nick of time to save her from being sacrificed at an *auto da fé*. The incident is historical, and the facts, quoted from a Spanish chronicle, are minutely given in the catalogue. This elucidation was not necessary. A powerful dramatic picture more thoroughly explaining its own meaning was never painted. A young man—lover, brother, or perhaps mere friend or co-religionist of the prisoner—has entered the cell disguised as a familiar of the Inquisition. He has gagged and bound a jailor-monk, whose gown he has stripped off and is huddling on to the prisoner, that she may pass out with him unrecognised. The imminence of the danger is shown by the girl being already dressed for the sacrifice. A yellow tabard, covered with painted demons, is seen under the robe with which she is being invested. A cap of the same materials, similarly decorated, has fallen at her feet. The hope of rescue is too newly born to be, as yet, fully believed in. She is stooping forward almost vacantly, giving herself up, without breath or volition, to the guidance of her unexpected deliverer. You see there is not a moment to be lost. The action of the rescuer is appalling in its concentrated intensity. He is dragging the monk's cowl over the girl's head with brutal tenderness. His face is puckered up into an expression enjoining silence that is positively ferocious. You feel that if she were to cry out, he would have the courage and wisdom to strike her senseless, in his cruel kindness. You shudder at the thought of their being interfered with in their outward progress. You know that neither youth nor maiden will be brought back to that prison alive; and woe to the first man who, with all his sins on his head, shall dare to molest that desperate champion. Unfortunately, the painting of this extraordinary work is far inferior to its conception and drawing. The colour is muddy and disagreeable, and the handling (considering Mr. Millais is the artist) slovenly beyond credence. The face of the rescuer looks more like varnished mahogany than flesh. Perhaps all the picture requires is two or three weeks more labour, which we hope the artist will bestow upon it.

THE OPERA AND CONCERTS.

"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR," the best of Donizetti's sentimental operas (his best opera being, in our opinion, the "Elisir d'Amore"), has been produced at her Majesty's Theatre for Mdlle. Piccolomini and Signor Giuglini, who, in the parts of Lucia and Edgardo, have obtained the greatest success. Contrary to the established rule, we will speak first of Signor Giuglini.

Of course, when a singer appears in a part which is associated with such names as Rubini, Duprez, and Moriani, it is difficult to avoid making comparisons; nor, in fact, is it even possible to convey to the public any clear notion of the merits of a new singer except by comparing him with his predecessors. Giuglini, then, is more like Rubini, and less like Duprez, than any other of the celebrated representatives of Edgardo who have appeared during the last ten years. He is especially good in the first act (his singing in the duet with Lucia being really exquisite), and his last act is the least remarkable portion of his performance. Accordingly, if he positively reminds us of Rubini at the beginning, he reminds us somewhat negatively of Duprez at the end—for he is deficient in the very qualities on which the reputation of that highly dramatic tenor was based. As regards the mere vocalisation, Signor Giuglini's performance was admirable throughout, and in the last scene, the andante, ("Fra poco," &c.) was sung most pathetically, and, in fact, perfectly; but, in the second movement of the air, and especially in the four bars of passionate solo which interrupt the melancholy and beautiful chorus by which the two movements are separated, he was weak, not only physically, but historically. In accordance with the tradition at her Majesty's Theatre, the grand scene for the tenor and baritone in the third act was omitted, so that while the part of Ashton absolutely disappears from the opera after the finale of the second act, Edgardo, in addition to his last act, which he has entirely to himself, has only two other scenes—the scene and duet with Lucia, with which the first act concludes, and the before-mentioned finale to act two, in which he is the principal personage, and in which much of the effect depends upon his entry, and upon his delivery of the celebrated malediction. His entry was not only dramatic, it was almost melodramatic; but his singing was superb, while as regards the malediction he certainly earned from the chest, with a curse both loud and deep. The first movement of this admirable finale, which has been made the model of so many others, was adorned with enthusiasm, principally in consequence of the excellence with which Giuglini executed his part. Altogether, Signor Giuglini's performance was admirable. Somewhat weak in the last act, he was highly effective in the finale of the second, while in the duet of the first he was all that could be desired.

Much interest was felt respecting Mdlle. Piccolomini's appearance in the part of Lucia, which differs so materially from both of the two other characters in which the public have been in the habit of seeing her. In the "Travista," Mdlle. Piccolomini, with all her merit, was in the habit of addressing herself too particularly to the audience (as for instance in the air which terminates the first act), and of appealing to it, moreover, with a variety of smiles and gestures which were not so entirely out of place in that opera as they would certainly be in the "Lucia." The success of Mdlle. Piccolomini in her new character was complete. She was charming in her first air; tender and even affectionate (hence no small portion of her success) in the duet with Edgardo; pathetic in the duet with Astone, and positively tragic in the finale to the second act. It was in this finale, indeed, that all Mdlle. Piccolomini's power was shown; and it is seldom that deep grief, succeeded by utter despair, has been so truthfully rendered on the operatic, or indeed any other stage. In the third act, the mad scene was somewhat fantastic; but in the finale to the second act, the young vocalist was admirably truthful, and her success was perfect.

Alboni made her first appearance for the season in the "Barbiere," and was applauded enthusiastically throughout her performance. Vialetti was highly successful in the part of Basilio, and Reichenbach, who is not worthy of appearing in the same opera with Alboni, was highly unsuccessful (artistically speaking) as Almaviva.

At the Royal Italian Opera, Bosio has made her *rendezvous*, and accordingly the great attraction has been "Rigoletto," with Bosio, Ronconi and Mario—that is to say, the three greatest singers in three of their best parts.

The last of the Crystal Palace concerts, at which neither Bosio nor Mario appeared, was principally remarkable for the admirable execution by the chorus of the prayers, "O nome del ciel" (from "Massaniello") and "Del tuo stellato soglio," from "Mose."

A NEGRO BABY IN A MOLASSES BARREL.—An American paper says, that a short time since a man who keeps a grocery in the vicinity of Fair View, Virginia, bought a barrel of molasses. He retained it in small quantities to his customers, all of whom were attacked with a strange sort of sickness, from which, however, they speedily recovered. No one could account for this fact until the molasses barrel was pretty well drained, when the whole community was astonished at the discovery of a negro child, about eight days old, inside the barrel. The child was lying in the bottom of the barrel in a state of partial putrefaction.

REMARKABLE MURDER IN PORTUGAL.—A woman was returning along a solitary path from a market town, near Onoro, with the proceeds of her marketing, when she was stopped and searched by a man with a mask, who, finding no money, allowed her to proceed. Shortly afterwards she met a companion, to whom she related the occurrence, informing her that she had concealed her money in her hair. The companion went away, and shortly afterwards the body, traced the fugitive by the blood, and found him in the act of unrolling the hair of his unfortunate victim's head in search of her money. This man was the neighbour to whom she had related her story.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS, NO. I.—LIBERALS.



VISCOUNT PALMERSTON (TIVERTON).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



SIR GEORGE GREY, BART. (MORPETH).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



SIR BENJAMIN HALL, BART. (MARYLEBONE).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CALDESI AND CO.



SIR RICHARD BETHELL (AYLESBURY).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



GENERAL SIR DE LACY EVANS (WESTMINSTER).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. WATKINS.



GENERAL PEIRONET THOMPSON (BRADFORD).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS.



GENERAL CODRINGTON (GREENWICH).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



GENERAL SIR W. WILLIAMS (CALNE).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. WATKINS.



J. C. EWART (LIVERPOOL).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



THOMAS S. DUNCOMBE (FINSBURY).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



SIR JOHN V. SHELLEY, BART. (WESTMINSTER).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. WATKINS.



ALDERMAN SIR JAMES DUKE, BART. (LONDON).
FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.



JOHN LOCKE (SOUTHWARK).
FROM A DAUERHOTYPE BY BEARD.



A. S. AYTON (TOWER HAMLETS).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



SIR ARTHUR H. ELTON (BATH).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



W. CONINGHAM (BRIGHTON).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



JAMES WYLD (BODMIN).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



J. L. RICARDO (STOKE-UPON-TRENT).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYER BROTHERS.



LORD ALFRED PAGET (LICHFIELD).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. WATKINS.



BARON LIONEL ROTHSCHILD (LONDON).
FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS, NO. I.—CONSERVATIVES.



RIGHT HON. B. DISRAELI (BUCKINGHAMSHIRE),
FROM A RECENT SKETCH.



LORD STANLEY (LYNN).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



SIR E. BULWER LYTTON, BART. (HERTFORDSHIRE).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



SIR JOHN FAKINGTON, BART. (DROITWICH).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE (OXFORD UNIVERSITY),
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



RIGHT HON. SIDNEY HERBERT (S. WILTSHIRE).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



SIR F. BARING, BART. (PORTSMOUTH).
FROM A MINIATURE PAINTING.



COLONEL WILSON PATTEN (N. LANCASHIRE).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



SIR FREDERICK THESIGER (STAMFORD).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



SIR FITZROY KELLY (E. SUFFOLK).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



SAMUEL WARREN (MIDHURST).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



JAMES WHITESIDE (ENNISKILLEN).
FROM A DAUERREOTYPE BY BEARD.



AUGUSTUS STAFFORD (N. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



LORD INGESTRIE (STAFFORD).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



HON. R. H. DUTTON (S. HAMPSHIRE).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. WATKINS.



H. KERSEYMER (DORSETSHIRE).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



SIR E. BRIDGES, BART. (E. KENT).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



RIGHT HON. W. BERESFORD (N. ESSEX).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



KENNETH MACAULAY (CAMBRIDGE).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



ROBERT STEPHENSON (WHITBY).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. WATKINS.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

NOTE.—The new Members are indicated by an asterisk (*) being prefixed to their names.

ACKROYD, Edward (Huddersfield), was born 1810, and married, 1838, Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Fearnley, Esq. He is a partner in the firm of Ackroyd and Son, worsted manufacturers, and chairman of the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Railway Company. Is a Liberal and supporter of Government; in favour of national education, progressive reform, and "sound practical measures for improving the social condition of the working classes;" was elected by a considerable majority over Mr. Cobden.

ADAIR, Hugh Edward (Ipswich), a younger son of Sir R. Adair, Bart., was born 1815, and married last year his cousin, Miss Harriet Adair; was educated at Harrow, and St. John's Coll., Oxford, where he took his degrees in 1839. He is a barrister-at-law (called 1844), and has sat for the borough since 1847. He is a Liberal, and though "no advocate of an aggressive policy," supported Lord Palmerston on the China question; is for the ballot, extended suffrage, and abolition of church-rates.

ADAMS, William Henry (Boston), was born 1809, and married, 1832, Anne, daughter of T. Walford, Esq. He is a barrister-at-law (called 1846), and a magis. for Lincolnshire. Is a Liberal Conservative, and enters Parliament unpledged to particular measures.

ADDERLEY, Charles Bowyer (North Staffordshire), the representative of an old Staffordshire family, was born 1814, and married, 1842, Julia, daughter of the first Lord Leigh; was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1838. He is a dep.-lieut. for Stafford and Warwick, and has sat for the county since 1841. He is a strong Conservative, opposed to the Maynooth grant and the repeal of Jewish disabilities; is much interested in colonial and educational questions; voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

ADKINS, Henry John (Cambridgeshire), son of H. J. Adkne, Esq., who formerly sat for the county, was born 1833, and was formerly lieut., 68th Foot. He is a Liberal; in favour of civil and religious liberty, and national religious education; will support a moderate extension of franchise to the educated classes; can see no objection to suppression of church-rates; will give Lord Palmerston a firm but independent support.

AGNEW, Sir Andrew, Bart. (co. Wigton), the son of the former Baronet, well known in connection with the Sunday question, was born 1818, and married, 1846, Louisa, daughter of the first Earl of Gainsborough. He was educated at Harrow, and is vice-lieut. of county Wigton; served for some time as captain in the 4th Light Dragoons. He is a Liberal; in favour of national education, but opposed to the Maynooth grant. Has sat for the county since Feb. 1856; supported Lord Palmerston on the China question, and voted for Mr. Locke King's motion.

ALCOCK, Thomas (East Surrey), son of the late Joseph Alcock, Esq., of Roehampton, was born 1801, and married, 1831, a daughter of Rear-Admiral H. Stuart; was educated at Harrow. He is in favour of an extension of the franchise; is opposed to the Maynooth grant and all religious endowments; sat for Newton in 1826, and for Ludlow in 1839; voted for Mr. Locke King's motion, and against Ministers on the China question.

ALEXANDER, John (Carlow), a member of a family long settled in the county of Carlow, was born 1802, and married, 1848, the eldest daughter of M. Brinkley, Esq.; graduated M.A. at Trinity Coll., Dublin in 1833. He was high sheriff of Carlow in 1847; was first elected in January, 1853, on Mr. John Sadleir becoming a Lord of the Treasury, when the latter failed to secure his re-election. Is a moderate Conservative; was absent from the divisions on the Maynooth grant and on the Chinese war, but voted against Mr. Locke King's motion.

ALTHORP, Viscount (Northamptonshire), eldest son of Earl Spencer, and nephew of Lord Althorp, one of the chief promoters of the Reform Bill, was born 1835, and educated at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Cambridge. He is a Liberal; in favour of extended franchise, and reform, abolition of religious disabilities, an alteration in the law as to church-rates, and an early extinction of the income-tax.

ANDERSON, Sir James (Stirling Burghs), is son of a merchant of Stirling, where he was born in 1800; and married, 1831, Janet, daughter of R. Hood, Esq. He is a manufacturer at Glasgow, of which city he was lord provost in 1838. Is a Liberal, and opposed to all religious endowments; votes against the Maynooth grant, and professes himself in favour of secular education and "general reform in church and state;" voted for Mr. Cobden's motion, and against Ministers on the China question.

ANNELEY, Hon. Hugh (Cavan), brother of the Earl of Annesley, was born 1831. He is lieut. and capt. in Scots Fusilier Guards; served in the Crimea 1854-55, where he was severely wounded. Will give Lord Derby a general support.

ANTROBUS, Edmund (Wilton), eldest son of Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., and grandson of the late Earl of Balcarres, was born 1818, and married, 1847, Marianne, daughter of Sir G. Dashwood, Bart.; was educated at Eton and graduated B.A. at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, 1840. He is now in favour of secular education, extension of suffrage, and abolition of church rates; but sat for East Surrey as a Liberal Conservative in the Parliament of 1841; votes for the Maynooth grant, and opposed Mr. Cobden's motion respecting China.

ARBUTHNOTT, General the Hon. Hugh (Kincardineshire), uncle of ninth Viscount Arbury, was born 1780. He is a dep.-lieut. for Kincardineshire, which he has represented for more than thirty years; and col. of the 38th foot. Is a strong Tory, and always votes against the Maynooth grant and the admission of Jews; supported Mr. Cobden, and opposed Mr. Locke King's motion.

ARCHDALL, Mervyn Edward (Fermanagh), nephew of the late General Archdale, M.P. for the county from 1806 to 1834, and whom he succeeded in the representation, was born 1813. He is a captain in the army, on half-pay, unattached, and was formerly captain in the 6th Dragoons. Is in favour of Protection and Protestant institutions; he voted last year against the Maynooth grant and Mr. Locke King's motion; paired with Ministers on the China question.

ASHLEY, Lord (Hull), eldest son of the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, was born 1831, and educated at Rugby, and afterwards entered the navy and served in the Russian war. Is a dep.-lieut. for Dorset, was formerly private sec. to Lord Palmerston. A Liberal Conservative; will give Lord Palmerston a general support.

ATHERTON, William, Q.C. (Durham), son of a Wesleyan clergyman, was born at Glasgow, 1806, and married, 1843, Agnes Mary, daughter of T. J. Hall, Esq. He is a barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple. He is a Radical or Independent Liberal; in favour of reduced taxation, civil progress, religious equality and a large measure of parliamentary reform.

BAGSHAW, John (Harwich), is son of a banker at Coventry, where he was born 1784, and married, 1810, Mary Anne, daughter of J. Henley, Esq.; he was educated at Rugby School; is high steward of Harwich, a magistrate and dep.-lieut. for Essex, and a director of the E. C. Railway; he was formerly a banker and merchant at Calcutta; and sat for Sudbury previous to his election for Harwich in 1847. Is a Liberal, in favour of reform and extension of the suffrage, but did not vote on the China question.

BAGWELL, John (Clonmel), only son of the late Dean Bagwell, and nephew of the late Right Hon. W. Bagwell, M.P., was born 1810, and married, 1838, Fanny, daughter of the Hon. F. A. Pritchett. He is a magis. for Waterford, and a magis. and dep. lieut. for Tipperary, of which he has been high sheriff. Is a Liberal; in favour of Maynooth grant, tenant right, Locke King's motion, and civil and religious liberty; voted against Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

BAILEY, Crawshaw (Monmouth), a younger brother of Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., was born in 1787, and is married to a daughter of J. Moore, Esq., of Mitcham. He is a dep.-lieut. for Glamorgan, and an extensive ironmaster in that county and Monmouthshire. Though a Conservative, he is in favour of secular education; is opposed to the repeal of Jewish disabilities, and opposed Ministers on the China question; voted last year for the Maynooth grant.

BAILEY, Sir Joseph, Bart. (Brecon), brother of the preceding, represents an old Yorkshire family, and was born 1783, and married, first, 1810, Maria, daughter of J. Latham, Esq., second, 1830, Mary Anne, daughter of J. H. Hopper, Esq. Is chairman of the Birkenhead Docks Company, an extensive ironmaster near Crickhowell, and a dep.-lieut. for Brecon and Monmouth; was high sheriff of Monmouth, 1823; sat for Worcester 1835-47, and for Brecon since that time; enjoys the patronage of eight livings. He is a zealous supporter of Lord Derby, voted against the Maynooth grant, and opposed Ministers on the China question.

BAILLIE, Henry James (Inverness-shire), son of Colonel Baillie, of Tarradale, N.B., was born 1804, and married, 1840, Philippa, daughter of sixth Viscount Strangford. He is a magis. and dep.-lieut. for the county. Though Conservative, is in favour of moderate reform; was joint-secretary of the Board of Control under Lord Derby's Ministry in 1852, and has sat for the county since 1840. Is opposed to Locke King's motion; also to Lord Palmerston on the China question, and voted last year for an inquiry into Maynooth.

BAINES, Matthew Talbot, Q.C. (Leeds), son of the late Mr. Baines, of Tarradale, N.B., was born 1799, and married, 1822, Anne, daughter of Sir T. Pilkington, Bart.; he was educated at St. Edmund's, and graduated B.A. at Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge, 1819. Is a dep.-lieut. for Suffolk and capt. in the West-Suffolk Yeomanry. He is a stanch Conservative; opposed to the Maynooth grant and the removal of Jewish and other disabilities; voted against Lord Palmerston on the China question, and also against Mr. Locke King's motion.

BENTINCK, George William Pierrepont (W. Norfolk), grandson of Mr. Bath, was born 1795, and married, 1822, Anne, daughter of G. Henneke, Esq.; he was educated at Eton, and graduated B.A., 1819, at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, in classical honours.

Is a major in the army, retired, and was formerly capt. 12th Lancers; held the office of Secretary-at-War under Lord Derby in 1852, and had previously represented Harwich. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant and the admission of Jews into Parliament; has voted for inquiry into Maynooth; supported Lord Palmerston on the China question.

BERRIDGE, Rt. Hon. William (Essex), cousin of the Marquis of Waterford, was born 1798, and married, 1834, Anna, daughter of G. Henneke, Esq.; he was educated at Eton, and graduated B.A., 1819, at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, in classical honours.

Is a major in the army, retired, and was formerly capt. 12th Lancers; held the office of Secretary-at-War under Lord Derby in 1852, and had previously represented Harwich. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant and the admission of Jews into Parliament; has voted for inquiry into Maynooth; supported Lord Palmerston on the China question.

BERKELEY, Francis Henry Fitz-Harding (Bristol), a younger son of the late Earl of Berkeley and brother of Earl Fitz-Harding, was born in 1794, and is unmarried; was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He was first elect. in 1837; is in favour of extended suffrage, wide and sweeping reforms in church and state, and a zealous opponent of church-rates and religious endowments; his name is especially known for his opposition to the Sunday Beer Bill of 1834, and for his annual motion in favour of the ballot; on the China question he supported Lord Palmerston.

BERKELEY, Francis William Fitz-Harding (Cheltenham), eldest son of Admiral the Right Hon. Sir M. F. Berkeley, late M.P. for Gloucester, and grandson of the Duke of Richmond, was born 1826, and is a captain in the Royal Horse Guards.

He is in favour of the ballot, Mr. Locke King's motion for extension of suffrage, and the abolition of church-rates, and will vote against the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant; supported Lord Palmerston on the China question.

BERNARD, The Hon. William Smyth (Bandon), uncle of the Earl of Bandon, was born 1793, and married, 1831, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Gilman. He is a captain on half-pay in the 1st Dragoon Guards, and a magis. for co. Cork; sat for the borough just after the passing of the Reform Bill. Is a Conservative; opposed to the Maynooth grant and admission of Jews; voted for Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

BERNARD, Thomas Tyringham (Aylesbury), next brother of Sir S. Bernard Morland, Bart., was born 1791, and married, first, 1810, Sophia, daughter of the late Sir D. Williams, Bart., second, 1840, Martha, daughter of W. Minshull, Esq.; was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He is a Liberal Conservative, and inclined to support the present Government.

BETHELL, Sir Richard (Aylesbury), son of the late R. Bettell, Esq., M.D., was born in 1800, and married to a daughter of R. Abraham, Esq.; he was educated at Wadham Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. as a first class in classics, and afterwards became Fellow of his College. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1823, and in 1840 became a Queen's Counsel; is standing counsel to the University of Oxford, and has been counsel to the County Palatine of Lancaster; was Solicitor-General from 1852 down to last year, when he succeeded Sir A. Cockburn as Attorney-General. Is in favour of the ballot and extended suffrage, and supported Ministers on the China question.

BIDDLUPH, Robert Middleton (Denbighshire), eldest son of the late R. Biddulph, Esq., of Ledbury and Coton Hall, Shropshire, was born 1805, and married, 1832, Fanny, daughter of W. M. Owen, Esq.; was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, but did not graduate. He is lord-lieut. and custos rotulorum of Denbighshire and colonel of the Denbigh Militia. His father assumed the additional name of Middleton on inheriting the property of a near relative. He is in favour of extended franchise, the ballot, admission of Jews into Parliament; voted for the Maynooth grant and Locke King's motion; supported Lord Palmerston on the China question.

BIGGS, John (Leicester), is the son of a manufacturer of Leicester, where he was born in 1801; his younger brother, Mr. W. Biggs, sat till lately in Parliament for Newport, Isle of Wight. He is a magis. for Leicester, where he is still engaged in trade, and of which he has been three times mayor. He is a decided Liberal, in favour of the ballot, Locke King's motion, and the abolition of all religious grants; supported Lord Palmerston against Mr. Cobden.

BLACK, Adam (Edinburgh), a publisher in that city, of which he was five years Lord Provost, was born 1784, and married, 1817, Eliza, daughter of J. Tait, Esq.; was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. He is in favour of religious liberty, national education, extended suffrage, including Locke King's motion, admission of Jews, Maynooth grant, and abolition of church rates; supported Lord Palmerston on the China question.

BLACKBURN, Peter (Stirlingshire), son of a wealthy West Indian proprietor, was born 1811, and married, 1838, Jane, daughter of J. Wedderburn, Esq., late Solicitor-General of Scotland, and was formerly lieut. in the 2nd Life Guards.

Is prepared to give Lord Palmerston's Ministry a fair trial; opposed to the Maynooth grant, to Locke King's motion, and to the ballot; paired with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

BLAKE, John Aloysius (Waterford), son of a merchant of Waterford, was born 1826, and educated at Waterford and on the Continent. Was formerly a merchant in Waterford, of which he has been two years mayor. He is one of the "Irish independent party;" in favour of "religious equality in the fullest sense of the word."

BLAND, Loftus Henry, Q.C. (King's co.) a member of the Irish bar, was born 1805, and married, first, 1810, Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. Grove Annesley, second, 1844, Annie, daughter of J. P. Hackett, Esq.; is a graduate of Trin. Coll., Cambridge. He reckons himself one of the "Independent Opposition;" is in favour of religious equality, extended suffrage, tenant right, Maynooth grant, Locke King's motion, and the ballot; did not vote on the China question.

BLANDFORD, the Marquis of (Woodstock), eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough, was born 1822, and married, 1843, Frances, daughter of third Marquis of Londonderry; he was educated at Eton, and graduated B.A. at Oriel Coll., Oxford, 1841. Is a dep.-lieut. for Oxon. Though a Conservative, he voted in favour of free-trade, and was consequently deprived by the Duke of his seat in 1846. His Lordship is best known as a church reformer, and in this subject he takes far more interest than in the politics of the day; is opposed to the Maynooth grant, and Locke King's motion; supported Ministers on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

BEACH, William Wither Bramston (N. Hants), a cousin of Sir M. Hicks Beach, Bart., was born 1826, and educated at Eton; graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, 1849, M.A. 1852. Is a magis. for Hants, and capt. in the Hants Yeomanry Cavalry. Is a supporter of Lord Derby's policy; elected in the place of Mr. Shaw Leevre, the late Speaker.

BEALE, Samuel (Derby), was born 1803, and married, 1823, Emma, daughter of the Rev. E. Butcher; second, 1856, Mary, daughter of — Johnson, Esq. He is a magis. for Warwickshire, a merchant in London, and dep.-chairman of Midland Railway. Is of "decided liberal opinions;" in favour of Lord Palmerston's policy in China.

BAWELL, John (Clonmel), only son of the late Dean Bawell, and nephew of the late Right Hon. W. Bawell, M.P., was born 1810, and married, 1838, Fanny, daughter of the Hon. F. A. Pritchett. He is a magis. for Waterford, and a magis. and dep.-lieut. for Tipperary, of which he has been high sheriff. Is a Liberal; in favour of Maynooth grant, tenant right, Locke King's motion, and civil and religious liberty; voted against Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

BEAUMONT, Wentworth Blackett (S. Northumberland), eldest son of the late T. W. Beaumont, Esq., many years M.P. for the county, was born 1829, and married, 1856, Margaret, daughter of the Marquis of Clarence; was educated at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Cambridge. He is a dep.-lieut. for Northumbrian. Is a Liberal, and though opposed to the ballot, will vote for extended education and all salutary reforms which are in keeping with the spirit of the constitution; supports the Maynooth grant, and voted with Ministers on the China question.

BECTIVE, the Earl of (Westmoreland), eldest son of the Irish Marquis of Headfort, was born 1822, and married, 1842, Amelia, only daughter and heiress of Alderman Thompson, who was formerly M.P. for the county. He was state-steward of Ireland when Lord Egerton was lord-lieutenant. Though his father supports the Liberal party, Lord Bective is a strong Tory and Protectionist, and opposed to the Maynooth grant, admission of Jews, and Locke King's motion; voted against Ministers on Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

BENNET, Philip (W. Suffolk), grandson of Mr. Bennet, many years M.P. for Bath, was born 1795, and married, 1822, Anne, daughter of Sir T. Pilkington, Bart.; he was educated at Bury St. Edmund's, and graduated B.A. at Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge, 1819. Is a dep.-lieut. for Suffolk and capt. in the West-Suffolk Yeomanry. He is a stanch Conservative; opposed to the Maynooth grant and other disabilities; voted against Lord Palmerston on the China question.

BOOTH, Sir Robert Gore, Bart. (county of Sligo), a member of Lord Arran's family, was born 1805, and married, first, 1827, Caroline, daughter of the first Viscount Lorton, second, 1836, Caroline, daughter of T. Good, Esq.; he was educated at Westminster and at Queen's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated; is a dep.-lieut. for the county. Supports moderate Conservative opinions, and is opposed to the Maynooth grant, and voted with Ministers on China question.

BOFFIELD, Beriah (Ludlow), was born 1807, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He is a Fellow of the Antiquarian Soc., and other learned societies, and has been high sheriff of Northamptonshire. Is in principle a Conservative; born to sit for Ludlow, and supported the free-trade measures of Sir Robert Peel.

BOUVIER, Rt. Hon. Edward Pleydell (Kilmarnock), a younger son of the third Earl of Radnor, was born 1811, and married, 1842, Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. Talbot; was educated at Harrow, and graduated M.A. at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, 1838. He was appointed President of the Poor Law Board in 1855, and has been Under-Sec. for the Home Department, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Chairman of Committees of the House. Is in favour of reform, the extension of the suffrage (though he voted against Mr. Locke King's motion), the admission of Jews, and the abolition of church-rates; has voted for inquiry into Maynooth; supported Lord Palmerston on the China question.

BOURKE, Hon. Philip Pleydell (Berks), a younger brother of the Earl of Radnor, was born 1788, and married, 1817, Jane, daughter of H. Seymour, Esq. Is a partner in the bank Banson and Co. He is a Liberal, in favour of extended franchise, and adjustment of the church-rate question; and will be an independent but cordial supporter to the present Government.

BOVILLE, William (Guildford), was born 1811, and married, 1844, Maria, daughter of T. H. Bolton, Esq. Is a barrister-at-law, and brother of the Inner Temple; sits for the Middle Temple and editor of the "Guardian," and recd. the hon. degree of D.C.L., Oxon, in 1843; is author of "Commentaries on the Constitutional Law of England" and on the "Modern Civil Law." Is in favour of civil and religious liberty, the removal of Jewish disabilities, and tenant right; is a member of the Irish "Independent opposition" party, and voted for the Maynooth grant, for Locke King's motion, and for Mr. Cobden's motion respecting China.

BOYD, John, D.C.L. (Dundalk), eldest son of Sir G. Bowyer, Bart., formerly M.P. for Malmesbury and Abingdon. He was born 1811. He is a barrister-at-law, formerly reader in the Middle Temple and editor of the "Guardian," and recd. the hon. degree of D.C.L., Oxon, in 1843; is author of "Commentaries on the Constitutional Law of England" and on the "Modern Civil Law." Is in favour of civil and religious liberty, the removal of Jewish disabilities, and tenant right; is a member of the Irish "Independent opposition" party, and voted for the Maynooth grant, for Locke King's motion, and for Mr. Cobden's motion respecting China.

BOYD, John (Coleraine), was born 1789, and married, 1820, Anne, daughter of Rev. R. Hezlet; was educated at Edinburgh, and became a surgeon retired from practice and a member of the College of Surgeons; is a magis. for Coleraine. Is in favour of tenant right and the ballot; is Roman Catholic, and supports the Maynooth grant.

BRADY, Dr. John (Leitrim), a native of Cavan, was born 1812 and married, 1847, Sarah, daughter of J. Rayner, Esq.; was educated at Clones, Ireland. Is a surgeon retired from practice and a member of the College of Surgeons; is a magis. for Coleraine. Is in favour of tenant right and the ballot; is Roman Catholic, and supports the Maynooth grant.

BRAMSTON, Thomas William (S. Essex), is the eldest son of T. G. Bramston, Esq., formerly M.P. for Essex; his grandfather also represented the county in the last century. He was born 1795, and married, 1830, Eliza, daughter of Adam Sir E. Harvey; was educated at Winchester, and graduated B.A. at All Souls Coll., Oxford, 1819, and was afterwards elected Fellow. He is a magis. and dep.-lieut. for Essex.

Professes Conservative opinions much tinged with Liberalism, and is ready to give an occasional support to Lord Palmerston, though he voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question. Is opposed to Locke King's motion and the ballot; is a great friend of church and state, and objects to the nomination of bishops by the Crown.

BRAND, Dr. Henry William Bouvier (Lewes), second son of the late Lord Dacre, and brother of the present Peer; was born 1814, and married, 1838, Eliza, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. R. Ellice. He is a dep.-lieut. of the Treasury, and was formerly secretary to Sir G. Grey. Though not prepared to vote for sudden and organic changes, he is for a gradual extension of the franchise, and for admission of Jews into Parliament; voted for the Maynooth grant, and against Mr. Cobden's motion on Chinese affairs.

BRIDGES, Sir Brook William (E. Kent), was born 1801, and married, 1834, Fanny, daughter of L. Cage, Esq.; was educated at Winchester and Oriel Coll., Oxford, and afterwards studied at Lincoln's Inn. Is a dep.-lieut. for Faversham; sat for Westbury. Is in favour of reform, progress, civil and religious liberty, popular education, extended franchise, and amendment of the law.

BRISCOE, John Ivatt (W. Surrey), was born 1792, and married, 1819, Anna, daughter of Sir J. Mawbey, Bart.; was educated at Ealing and University Coll., Oxford, and afterwards studied at Lincoln's Inn. Is a dep.-lieut. for Surrey; sat for Westbury. Is in favour of reform, progress, civil and religious liberty, popular education, extended franchise, and amendment of the law.

BROCKLEHURST, John (Macclesfield), son of a manufacturer of the borough, was born about 1787, and married, 1814, Mary, daughter of W. Coare, Esq. Is a partner in the firm of Brocklehurst Brothers, bankers and silk manufacturers at Macclesfield. He is in favour of secular education, extended franchise, the ballot, short Parliaments; voted for an inquiry into Maynooth, and supported Ministers on the China question.

BROWN, William (S. Lancashire), son of Mr. Alexander Brown, of Baltimore, U.S., was born 1818, and married, 1848, the daughter of A. Gibson, Esq.; was educated at Catterick School, and is a magis. and dep.-lieut. for Lancashire. Is a partner in the firm of Brown, Shipley, and Co., American merchants at Liverpool; was formerly an alderman of Liverpool. He is in favour of extended suffrage and the ballot, and supported Locke King's motion; did not vote upon the Maynooth grant on the China question.

BROWN, James (Malton), is a magis. and dep.-lieut. for the West Riding of Yorkshire; has been high sheriff of the county, and was formerly a

Amabella, daughter of R. Headon, Esq., 2nd son of Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Napier. Is a member of the Royal Society of Arts; and dep.-charman of the Assoc. for the Protection of the Poor. Has been a magis. in South Wales. He is in favour of extended suffrage and the Maynooth grant; is fed with Mr. Cobden's China question; calls himself a liberal Conservative.

CARLTON, Henry (Carlton Co.), eldest son of the late Col. H. James, M.P., was born 1810, and married, 1851, Mary, daughter of M. P. Conolly, M.P., "of Protestant and Conservative opinions," and a firm supporter of Lord Derby's motion.

CHAMBERS, Walter (Glasgow), was born 1797, and married, 1825, Mary, daughter of J. Hamilton, Esq., second, 1851, Christina, daughter of J. Smith, Esq.; was educated at Glasgow University. Is a merchant in Glasgow, and a magis. for Lancashire and Dumfriesshire; was elected for Glasgow a few weeks previous to the dissolution. He will give an independent support to Lord Palmerston.

BECKLEY, Edward Perry (Salisbury), was born 1796, and married, 1828, Katherine, daughter of third Earl of Radnor; was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst. Is a dep.-lieut. for Hants; is in favour of the Queen, major gen. in the army, and formerly capt. in the Grenadier Guards. He is a decided Liberal; a supporter of Lord Palmerston, and voted with him on the China question; is in favour of reform, progress, and an extension of the franchise, though he voted against Mr. Locke King's motion.

BULKELEY, Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams, Bart. (Anglesey), was born 1801, and married, first, 1828, Charlotte, daughter of first Lord Denbigh, second, 1832, Maria, daughter of Sir T. M. Stanley, Bart. Is lord lieut. of Carnarvonshire, and has represented Caernarvon and Flint, as well as Anglesea. He assumed the name of Bulkeley 1822, on inheriting the estates of the last Lord Bulkeley. Is a steady supporter of Lord Palmerston, and of Liberal measures in general; paired against Mr. Cobden's motion.

BULLER, Sir John Buller Yardle, Bart. (S. Devon), was born 1790, and married, 1823, Elizabeth, daughter of T. W. Patten, Esq. (dead); was educated at Oriel Coll., Oxford, where he took classical honours; is a dep.-lieut. for Devon, and lieut.-col. of the S. Devon Militia. He is a strong Tory and Protectionist; opposed to the Maynooth grant, and to the admission of Jews into Parliament; was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's motion.

BULLER, James Wentworth (N. Devon), was born 1777, and married, 1831, Juliana, daughter of the late Lord H. M. Howard; was educated at Harrow, and at Oriel Coll., Oxford. Is a dep.-lieut. for Devon and chairman of Bristol and Exeter Railway. He is a Liberal, in favour of economy, reduction of taxation, and extension of franchise, and a firm supporter of Lord Palmerston.

BUNBURY, William Bunbury McLintock (County Carlow), eldest son of the late John McLintock, Esq., of county Louth, was born 1800, and married, 1812, Pauline, daughter of Sir J. M. Strange, Bart.; was educated at the Royal Naval Coll., Gosport; and is a Commander R.N.; assumed the additional name of Bunbury in 1816, after the family of his mother. He is a Conservative, but in favour of civil and religious liberty; voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

BURGHLY, Lord (N. Northamptonshire), who sat in the last Parliament for S. Lincolnshire, is eldest son of the Marquis of Exeter; was born 1825, and married, 1849, Georgiana, daughter of the late Earl of Longford; was educated at Eton and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; and is lieut.-col. of the county militia. He professes himself a supporter of church and state, opposed to the Maynooth grant and removal of Jewish disabilities; voted against Government on the China question.

BURKE, Sir Thomas John, Bart. (County Galway), is an Irish Roman Catholic Baronet of large property in Galway, and was formerly a captain in the Light Dragoons. He is a firm supporter of Lord Palmerston, of civil and religious liberty, and extension of the franchise; voted for the Maynooth grant, but was absent from the division on Chinese affairs.

BURFITT, Sir Charles Merrick, Bart. (Shoreham), is the father of the House of Commons, was born 1775, and married, 1806, Frances, daughter of third Earl of Egremont. Has sat as M.P. for Shoreham uninterruptedly since 1806, and in August last celebrated the jubilee of his first election. He is a Tory of the old school, and has steadily opposed the Catholic Relief and Reform Bills, and the repeal of Jewish disabilities; voted for inquiry into Maynooth, and paired for Mr. Cobden on the China question.

BURY, Viscount (Norwich), eldest son of the Earl of Albemarle, was born 1832, and married, 1855, Sophia, daughter of Sir A. N. Macnamara, Bart. Has been lieut. in the Scots Fusilier Guards, side-de-camp to Lord F. Fitzclarence in India, and civil secretary in Canada. He is a Liberal, and supporter of Lord Palmerston; is in favour of a well-considered and comprehensive measure of reform, anti-slavery State education, and the removal of all religious disabilities.

BUTLER, Charles Somerset (Tower Hamlets), was born 1812, and married a daughter of the late E. King, Esq. Is a magis. for Middlesex and dep.-lieut. for the Liberty of the Tower; has been a commissioner of sewers, and is now a commissioner of income-tax. He votes for radical reform in church and state.

BUTT, Isaac (Youghal), the son of a clergyman in the north of Ireland, was born 1813, and married, 1837, Elizabeth, daughter of H. Swanzey, Esq.; graduated in high honour at Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he was Professor of Political Economy. Is a member of the Irish Bar, and a Q.C., and though a Conservative, defended O'Connell and his fellow-traversers during the Irish trials. He formerly ranked as a "Protestant and Protectionist," but supported Ministers on the China question, and has recently adopted a great part of the Liberal creed.

BUXTON, Sir Edward North, Bart. (E. Norfolk), was born 1812, and married, 1836, Catherine, daughter of S. Gurney, Esq.; was educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge; and is a partner in the brewery of Trimen, Hanbury, and Co. Was M.P. for S. Essex 1847-52. He is a Liberal; in favour of a settlement of the church-rate question, extended suffrage, and other well-considered reforms.

BUXTON, Charles (Newport), brother of Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart., M.P., was born 1822, and married, 1850, Emily, daughter of Sir H. Holland, Bart.; was educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge; and is a partner in the brewery of Trimen, Hanbury, and Co. He is in favour of a settlement of the church-rate question, extended suffrage, and other well-considered reforms.

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BUXTON, James (Dartmouth), son of James Caird, Esq., of Stranraer, was born 1816, and married, 1813, Margaret, daughter of Captain Heyson, R.E.; was educated at Edinburgh. Is author of "High Farming," "English Agriculture," and other works; was formerly a "Times" Agricultural Commissioner. He is in favour of Lord Palmerston's Government, and a supporter of Liberal measures.

CAIRNS, Hugh McCalmon (Belfast), son of a private gentleman in County Down, was born 1819, and educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin; is a chancery barrister (called 1844). He is in favour of tenant right for Ireland; voted for inquiry into Maynooth; and classes himself as a "Liberal" Conservative; voted against Government on the China question.

CALCRAFT, John Hales (Wardham), son of the late Rt. Hon. J. Calcraft, M.P., Paymaster-General, was born 1792, and married, 1838, Caroline, daughter of fifth Duke of Manchester. Is a dep.-lieut. for Dorset; was formerly a capt. in the army. He is a Liberal, and supporter of the present Government; is in favour of extended reform and education.

CALCRAFT, Francis M'Namara (Co. Clare), son of William Calcraft, Esq.; married, 1812, Georgiana, son of Captain G. Martyn. Is a magis. for Clare. He is a member of the Irish Independent Opposition, and will vote against every Government that will not do justice to Ireland.

CAMPBELL, Robert James Roy (Weymouth), an East Indian merchant in the City, was born 1813, and married, 1830 Anne, daughter of C. Easter, Esq. He is a liberal, and a firm supporter of extended suffrage and the Maynooth grant; fed with Mr. Cobden's China question; calls himself a liberal Conservative.

CARDEN, Sir Robert Walter (Gloucester), son of a merchant of London, was born 1800, and married, 1817, Louisa, daughter of the late W. S. Andrews, Esq. Is a stock and share-broker in the City, and alderman of London; was formerly a sign of the 82nd Foot; served as sheriff of London in 1851. He is a Conservative, and independent follower of Lord Derby; opposed to the war on China.

CARNAC, Sir John Rivett, Bart. (Lymington), eldest son of Sir J. R. Carnac, formerly M.P. for Sandwich, and Governor of Bombay, was born 1803, and married, 1849, Anne, daughter of S. Sproule, Esq. Is a magis. and dep.-lieut. for Hants; late heat. 2nd Hussars. He is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant and to Locke King's motion; supported Mr. Cobden on the China question.

CARTER, John Bonham (Winchester), son of the late J. B. Carter, Esq., many years M.P. for Portsmouth, was born 1817, and married, 1818, Louisa, daughter of G. T. Nicholson, Esq.; was educated at Winchester and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Is a magis. and dep.-lieut. for Hants. He is in favour of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, and extended franchise and admission of Jews into Parliament; voted against Mr. Cobden's motion.

CASTLEROSS, Viscount (County Kerry), the only son of the 4th Earl of Kenmare, was born 1825. Is a magis. and dep.-lieut. for County Kerry, and Compt. of her Majesty's Household. He is in favour of tenant right, the Maynooth grant, and repeal of Jewish disabilities; voted against Mr. Locke King's motion, and supported Ministers on the China question.

CAVENDISH, Hon. Charles Compton (Bucks), youngest son of the first Earl of Burlington, was born in 1793, and is married to the daughter of the Marquis of Huntly. Is a dep.-lieut. for Bucks, and had sat in Parliament for seventeen years for Newton, Tamey, E. Sussex, and Youghal, before he was first chosen for the county in 1847. Is a Moderate Liberal, and cordially supports Lord Palmerston; is in favour of safe and sound reforms, a modification of the malt-duty, and opposes the Maynooth grant; voted with Ministers on the China question.

CAVENDISH, the Hon. George Henry (N. Derbyshire), brother of the Earl of Burlington, was born 1810, and married, 1836, Louisa, daughter of the second Earl of Harwood. Is a magis. and dep.-lieut. for Derbyshire. He is a Liberal; in favour of Mr. Locke King's motion and reduction of taxation, but opposed to the ballot; voted against Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

CAVENHORN, Viscount (N. Lancashire), eldest son of the Earl of Burlington, was born 1835; educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Is a dep.-luc. for Derbyshire. He is a liberal, and supports of Lord Palmerston; in favour of economy, reduction of taxation, and extension of franchise, and a firm supporter of Lord Palmerston.

CAVENDISH, the Hon. Charles Compton (Bucks), youngest son of the first Earl of Burlington, was born 1835; educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Is a dep.-luc. for Derbyshire. He is a liberal, and supports of Lord Palmerston; in favour of economy, reduction of taxation, and extension of franchise, and a firm supporter of Lord Palmerston.

CAYLEY, Edward Stillington (N. Riding of Yorkshire), second son of the Marquis of Salisbury, was born 1802, and married, 1833, Emma, daughter of Sir George Cayley, Bart., late M.P. for Harborough; was educated at Rugby and at Brasenose Coll., Oxford. He is a great agriculturist, and is in favour of the malt-tax; his views are moderately liberal, but he is opposed to the ballot, Locke King's motion, and short Parliaments; was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's motion.

COLLIER, Robert Perrott, Q.C. (Plymouth), son of the late John Collier, Esq., M.P. for Plymouth 1822-41, was born 1817, and married, 1844, Isabella, daughter of W. R. Rose, Esq.; was educated at the Grammar School, Plymouth, and graduated B.A. at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, 1841. He is a member of the Western Circuit, having been called at the Inner Temple, 1843; is also a dep.-luc. for Devon, and was unsuccessful in contesting Launceston in 1841. As a Liberal, he is in favour of extended suffrage, the ballot, Locke King's motion, and exemption of Dissenters from church-rates; opposed to the Maynooth grant; paired with Ministers on the China question.

COLLIERS, Thomas (Knaresborough), was born 1825, and educated at Chertseyhouse and at Wadham Coll., Oxford. Is a bar. of Inner Temple, and goes the Northern Circuit; a dep.-luc. for W. Riding of Yorkshire. He is of Tory principles; opposed to school-rate for education, and to centralisation; will maintain the existing religious endowments.

COLVILLE, Charles Robert (S. Derbyshire), only son of the late Sir C. H. Colville, was born 1815, and married, 1850, Catharine, daughter of the Baroness de Clifford; was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. Is a dep.-luc. and magis. for York; a Radical, for Macclesfield and Surrey, and a widower about three years ago. He is a commissioner of lieutenancy for London, a magis. for Middlesex and Surrey, and served as sheriff of London in 1847, in which year he was first elected for Averdon. Is a Liberal Conservative, in favour of moderate reform, but opposed to the ballot and Mr. Locke King's motion, and to the Maynooth grant; voted with Ministers on the China question.

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CROFT, Maxwell Cleelles (Co. Armagh), eldest son of M. Cleles, Esq., and nephew of Lord Lurgan, was born 1827, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Is a magis. and dep.-lieut. for Armagh. He is a Conservative and supporter of Lord Derby.

CROFT, William (Oldham), son of the late celebrated William Croft, who formerly represented the borough, was born 1815, and married, 1843, Isabella, daughter of John Fielden. Is a bar. of the 1st Lancashire Circuit (called 1840), and had unsuccessfully contested Chesterfield previous to his return to Parliament in 1852. He is a thorough Liberal, in favour of annual elections, vote by ballot, and universal suffrage; supported Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

CROFTON, John Chevalier (Ipswich), a banker at Ipswich and Harwich, and a director of several railways, was born 1817, and married, 1846, Lucy, daughter of Rev. H. Patteson; was educated at Bury St. Edmund's. He is opposed to the Maynooth grant, and supported Ministers on the China question.

CROFTON, Major General Sir William John, K.C.B. (Greenwich), eldest surviving son of the late Admiral Sir E. Crofton, who gained the victory of Navarino, was born 1801, and married, 1818, Louisa, daughter of G. T. Nicholson, Esq.; was educated at Winchelsea and Sandhurst; was commandant-in-chief of the British forces in the Crimea 1855-6, was formerly lieut.-colonel of the 5th Foot. Is in favour of civil and religious liberty, and abolition of church-rates, reform in church and state, retrenchment, ballot, short parliaments, and electoral districts.

CROFTON, Edward Henry John (Ayr, &c.), a native of Ayrshire, was born 1816. He was a scholar of Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated in honours. Is a barrister of the Inner Temple and goes the Home Circuit; and is editor of the "Legal Examiner." He is in favour of civil and religious liberty, and extended franchise; supported Ministers on the China question.

CROFTON, Robert Wigram (London), son of W. Crawford, Esq., formerly M.P. for the City, was born 1813, and married, 1835, Elizabeth, a daughter of T. Angel, Esq., and a member of the Common Council of London. He is a Radical Reformer; in favour of civil and religious liberty, and abolition of church-rates; supported Ministers on the China question.

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THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

THE GALLERY OF MODERN PAINTERS.
It is a matter for the deepest tribulation with gentlemen whose taste lies in the direction of training-stables and exercising-paddocks, if they happen to miss a Derby Day. Not sportively inclined ourselves, we undergo a somewhat similar degree of tribulation if we miss an opening day at the Exhibition of the Royal Academy. Last year, for instance, we happened to be about 2,000 miles away from Trafalgar Square on the first Monday in May; and we have mourned continually since that we could not enjoy the first fruits of the pictures exhibited.

For those who, like ourselves, have suffered such an artistic privation, who may have missed not one, but many Academy Exhibitions, there is ample consolation to be found in the glorious gallery of modern English pictures in the Manchester Exhibition. The *chef d'œuvres* of successive years—works whose names are familiar to us as “household words,” but which in their pictured semblance we have only, perhaps, been permitted to know through the medium of the engraver’s *burin*, are here collected; and whenever there occurs the *hiatus caldus defendens* in our pictorial chronology, we are enabled to supply the omission by recurrence to the Manchester gallery.

It is our purpose to notice, from time to time, the most remarkable works of the eminent masters of the modern English school who are represented at Manchester. From Landseer to Mulready, from Egg to Creswick, from Stanfield to Lewis, from Prout to Cooper, from Dye to Roberts, we propose, as occasion may serve, to extend impartial criticism. We limit ourselves this week to a consideration of two pictures by Mr. Frith, “A Stage-coach Adventure in 1750,” and “A Scene from the ‘Bourgeois Gentilhomme,’” and one by Mr. Pickersgill—the “Death of Foscari.”

When encomium takes the form of epithet, it is ordinarily leavened with an admixture of clap-trap. The Parliamentary orator, who, defending the policy of Lord Palmerston, spoke of that “judicious bottle-holder” as being essentially the “Minister of England,” was doubtless quite unaware that he was talking nonsense; for the official position of Lord Palmerston rendered it quite impossible for him to be anything but an English Minister. Yet we all, though sensible of the absurdity of the term when subjected to logical analysis, felt that there was a degree of truth connected with it, to be eliminated only by an analogy of reminiscence. By a parity of reasoning, it seems very much like a platitude to call the painter of a stage-coach adventure in 1750 an “English Painter.” Born and nurtured in England, and devoting himself chiefly to the illustration of scenes from English life, Mr. Frith could scarcely fail to be “English”—a quantity he shares, we are happy to say, with very many artists in the Manchester Exhibition; yet there is a congruity of qualifying nomenclature when we speak of this accomplished artist as being essentially a painter of England, as Lord Palmerston was (and is) its Minister.

Mr. Frith is all over English: not very imaginative, not very delicate, not very thoughtful—but bold, hearty, vigorous, sound, and true, bright in colour, cheerful in treatment, broad in conception, determined in finish—showing a gleam of the workman’s hand as well as the artist’s, showing that to paint well is indeed a verb active, signifying to be, to do, and to suffer. Many painters content themselves with the first and last acceptations of the verb, and forget the penultimate altogether.

It is very easy to see who is the Pontifex Maximus of Mr. Frith’s pictorial hierarchy. There was once a “well of English undefiled,” in the custody of a little bustling man, in a cocked-hat and a sky blue coat, who dwelt at the sign of the Painter’s Head, in Leicester Fields, who painted the “Rake’s Progress,” and quarrelled with Jack Wilkes, and wrote the “Analysis of Beauty,” and to that sterling English well, whose pell-mell depths invigorated William Hogarth, Mr. Frith has not carried his pitcher in vain.

The “Stage-Coach Adventure” possesses so much of the Hogarthian element, that we are enabled to look at it not only as a picture but as a drama, and feel that the first is excellently done, and the second excellently told. The scene is as humorous as a page from Hogarth’s great contemporary and brother in knowledge of human nature, Fielding. We do not presume to compare

A STAGE-COACH ADVENTURE IN 1750.—(PAINTED BY W. F. FRITH, R.A.—FROM THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.)



it to the Homeric breadth of Tom Jones, or Jonathan Wild the Great; but a simile may be established based upon such lighter works of humour as the “Covent Garden Journal,” or the “Journey from this World to the Next.”

The highwayman who is pointing his pistol (a marvellous bit of foreshortening, by-the-way) at the affrighted travellers in the coach, is a most successful ruffian. The defiant swagger, the coarse, brutal features, half concealed by the mask, the reckless, hopeless, *badness* of the fellow, are most happily rendered. We can sum up his career at a glance. He is not so gentlemanly a thief as Macheath. Polly wouldn’t have had him, and Lucy Lockit would have preferred even such a recreant as Filch to

but in Molière he has found a kindred spirit—a humourist of the Hogarthian stamp; and he understands, appreciates, and aptly interprets his broad, genial fun. Nothing can be better than the bedizened Monsieur Jourdain in the picture. He looks like what he is, the corpulent, overfed, over-enriched, undrugged bourgeois; his nobility and fine clothes, and fine manners, sitting as uneasily upon him, as a lithe and limber little jockey in a pink-satin jacket, spotless buckskins, and gleaming tops, would sit upon one of Barclay and Perkins’s huge dray-horses.

We notice a predilection for a glare of scarlet in Mr. Frith’s pictures which he would do well to subdue. Red coats are certainly favourites with the ladies, but one does not like to be perpetually dazzled. Every painter seems to have a hobby or a horror for some particular colour. Sir Joshua hated blue; and, we believe, could he have reconciled the thing with reason, would have painted his skeia crimson. Mr. Frith seems so much in love with red, that we are afraid, were he to depict Commodore Trunnon or Admiral Benbow, he would give those salt water worthies the brightest of scarlet uniforms, and make them Admirals of the Red instead of the Blue.

The scene depicted by Mr. Pickersgill, “The Death of Foscari,” is when the Adriatic has been wedded for the last time, the Bucentaur is laid up, and the Doge is dying. No more denunciations dropped into the lion’s mouth can vex him now; the grand old man is struck for death, and will join his tortured, banished son.

Mr. Pickersgill has depicted the death-scene of the Doge, whom Byron has immortalised in poetry, and whom Roncon now impersonates with such magnificent effect on the lyric stage, with dignity and severity. The treatment is worthy of the subject.



THE DEATH OF FOSCARI.—(PAINTED BY F. E. PICKERSGILL, A.R.A.—FROM THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.)

him! He is not a highwayman of Claude Du Val, but rather of the “Colonel Jack” or “Golden Farmer” stamp. Mark him well; his coarse red coat (quite different in texture, though not in hue, to the scarlet broadcloth of the captain in lace, who is consoling the widow), his cheap finery, his hat audaciously cocked; all this is redolent of Mount Scoundrel in the Fleet, and Tom King’s Coffee House, of the “sound of coaches,” night cellars, blood money, the condemned hold, the cart, the ordinary, Holborn Hill, St. Giles’s bowl, and the triple tree. We can see where that gentleman began, and where he will indubitably end.

It is rather a sudden shock, when you are travelling peacefully along the King’s highway to have a pistol thrust in at the window, and your money or your life demanded. The late eminent barrister, whose “offices” are now to let, Cicero, Q.C., said that a merry companion is as good as a coach. The individual with the pistol is as merry as may be; but we are sure that all the travellers would prefer his room to his company.

The various and contending emotions of the travellers are very admirably portrayed. The captain in lace, (who, by-the-way, is an arrant poltroon), the quaker slipping his well-lined pocket-book beneath the cushion, the old lady who has given up all for lost, and tenders her purse to the highwayman in an agony of fear—all these stand boldly out in the composition, and present an ensemble which, though various, is yet homogeneous.

Ceasing to regard the picture in a dramatic point of view, and looking at it simply as a work of art, we find much in it worthy of hearty commendation. The drawing is large and vigorous, the handling broad and effective. There is, perhaps, a tinge of harshness in the colour, and violence in the lights, yet we are disposed to pardon this, recognising, as we do, the necessity of analogy between colour and event. The “Stage-coach Adventure” has rarely, we believe, been engraved before. It would make an admirable line engraving, far superior to some other subjects to which Mr. Frith has descended to lend his pencil—such as the vulgar “Sherry, Sir?” and the hackneyed “Bed-time.”

Mr. Frith’s selection of a French subject, “A scene from the Bourgeois Gentilhomme,” does not at all militate against our remarks on his characteristics as an English painter. In good sooth, the humour of Molière was more English than French, even as the wit of Pope was more French than English. Mr. Frith could no more illustrate the “Rape of the Lock,” than he could the “Candide” of Voltaire;

EXAMPLES OF ART WORKMANSHIP FROM THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.



CANDLESTICK, DIANA OF POITIERS WARE (16TH CENTURY), THE PROPERTY
OF SIR ANTHONY ROTHSCHILD, BART.



THE HERCULES CUP, IVORY (18TH CENTURY), THE PROPERTY
OF THE QUEEN.



THE LYNN CUP, TRANSLUCENT ENAMEL (14TH CENTURY), THE
PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION OF LYNN.



IVORY CUP (17TH CENTURY).



THE POISON CUP, GLASS AND SILVER (16TH CENTURY),
THE PROPERTY OF CLARE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.



IVORY CUP (17TH CENTURY).

OUR EXAMPLES FROM THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

ONE of the most graceful among the many beautiful objects in ivory which the managers of the Manchester Exhibition have succeeded in getting together, is the Hercules Cup, belonging to the Queen, and said to be the work of a Norwegian artist—one Magnus Berger, who flourished at the commencement of the eighteenth century. The figure of Hercules and that of Diana, which surmounts the cover, are both finely sculptured, and there is considerable vigour of design, and much picturesqueness of grouping, in the subjects which are carved with such elaboration over both cover and bowl. The Candlestick of Diana of Poitiers or Henry II. ware, is a charming example of that peculiar branch of fictile art, concerning which we know so little, and specimens of which are so extremely rare. The name of the artist who originated it, and of the place where it was made are equally unknown, and were it not satisfactorily established that the ware was of French manufacture, we should have presumed, from its marked Italian character, that it had its origin in one or other of the Italian states. It is very certain that the artist who produced the forty examples which exist of this beautiful pottery, must have been of either Italian origin or education, for the taste and invention of Italy are evident in every specimen extant. The distinguishing features of the ware are very marked. Its paste is a veritable pipe-clay, pure, and so white as to require no superficial enamelling; its glaze is transparent, and slightly tinged with yellow; and its decorations in relief blend with more esque designs in colour which were probably printed, though commonly supposed to have been encrusted on an incised field. In the example engraved on the preceding page, the monogram of Henry II. and of the beautiful Diana, are found interlaced on the escutcheons supported by the cupids. It is the common occurrence of this and similar devices that has given to the ware its present name.

The Lynn Cup, which is of silver, partially gilt, is decorated with figures apparently engaged in hawking (accompanied by symbols of the chase) on an enamelled field. There is an interesting tradition connected with this cup, to the effect that it was presented to the corporation by King John at the period of his memorable visit to Lynn; but, like most traditions, this particular one will not stand the test of an investigation. Archaeologists point out that the costumes of the figures are manifestly of a later date; but as the cup has been known as King John's cup from a very remote time, it is sought to father the gift upon King John of France, who was for many years a prisoner in England at the Palace of the Savoy, where, however, he was kept too closely confined to have admitted of his making a trip to Lynn—then a famous seaport town, and not at all a likely place for him to have been allowed to visit. It is certain, that so long ago as the year 1548, the cup was commonly known as King John's cup—for this is proved by the corporation records.

The pair of little ivory cups must speak for themselves; we may, however, remark that they are gracefully designed and finely sculptured.

The Poison Cup takes its name from what, we are sorry to state, is only a vulgar error, namely, that the glass of which it is made would break and the lid become discoloured if poison of any kind were poured into it. Of course, a vessel possessing such properties as these, would not be without its advantages even in the present day, when the taste for poisoning people has by no means died out. In James the First's reign, when Dr. Butler presented that elegant tankard to Clare Hall, poisoning, as we all know, was very commonly practised in genteel society; and the masters and fellows of Clare College no doubt used to drink their quantum of sack—with a feeling of security not commonly experienced—out of that handsome Poison Cup, which now-a-days the visitors to the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition look upon with mingled feelings of admiration and horror.

FALL OF HOUSES IN TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.

MESSRS. MAPLE AND CO., and Mr. HUNTER, two rival upholsterers in the Tottenham Court Road, had extended their dominion over five houses in that well-known thoroughfare. Messrs. Maple owned Nos. 145, 146, and 147; Hunter, Nos. 148 and 149. There had, it appears, been a fire, some little time ago, at Hunter's, necessitating repairs. At the rival firm was putting itself in order, Mr. Maple seems to have thought the opportunity a good one to do some beautifying and enlarging on his own account. The works went on till Friday (the 8th) without interruption. People passing through the street thought the thing looked exceedingly perilous, and shaking their heads, almost anticipated a crash. On Friday afternoon the district surveyor interfered. He is stated to have condemned the old party-wall of Maple's three houses, to have given directions that it should be underpinned, and that new brickwork should be put in from the ground floor to the first floor. He does not appear to have reported it to be dangerous, nor was any order made for the removal of the inmates.

The directions were given on the Friday afternoon; on the Saturday morning, at six o'clock, the workmen proceeded to carry them out by removing the old brickwork. At seven o'clock the party-wall gave way, and the whole mass came down with a rush into the street. Nos. 145 and 149 were left standing, a tottering and disfigured wreck; Nos. 146, 147, and 148 by a heap of bricks, beams, and mangled bodies in the street. Some twenty or thirty people were in the upper rooms of the ruined houses when the crash came; but fortunately the number of those killed is not so high. Five corpses were however taken out of the débris; of the survivors several were carried maimed to the hospitals; others were found miraculously unharmed.

The scene which the ruins presented was most extraordinary. Girders and beams were snapped or mingled together in strange forms; flooring boards were wrung from their joints, and sheets of lead, torn off like paper, were rolled and curled up in the most curious shapes; lath and plaster, brick and mortar, doors and staircases, window frames and cupboards, bedsteads, chairs, tables, and looking-glasses, were smashed and broken and pounded up into rubbish; but as the men worked among the ruins, they fell now and then on a cup, or some other fragile piece of crockery, still strangely preserved amid the general wreck. On the kitchen range, which clung to its place in the chimney nearly at the top of the house, there was still the kettle which in few minutes would have been brought out for preparing the breakfast for the establishment. For some time after the house had fallen the fire burned brightly, and the boiling water bubbled out of the kettle spout upon the ruins below. In an adjoining apartment portions of wearing apparel and a carpet-bag were seen hanging on the pegs against the wall; their owner, while still in his bed, was suffocated amid the tattered ruins. The cook was among those who were killed. A rigid investigation into the cause of the accident will be made.

THE GREAT ROBBERY OF BOOTS.—Francis John Maybury, charged with stealing a large quantity of boots and shoes, the property of Mr. Louis Isenberg, has been tried at the Central Criminal Court. Maybury was a carman in Mr. Isenberg's service. He was sent to St. Katherine's Docks with some cases of boots and shoes, for consignment to Australia: when the cases arrived there, they were found full only of rubbish. Evidence was given at the Police-courts by a man named Desmond, that the prisoner and some other men had removed the property from the cases, and sold it; and that he, Desmond, had shared the proceeds. It appeared to the Recorder that there was very little evidence to corroborate Desmond's evidence, and Maybury was acquitted.

SUNDAY SCENES IN THE ADELPHI.—Great scandal is occasioned by the scenes which take place regularly every Sunday near the "dark arches" in the Adelphi, Strand. Large numbers of girls, ranging from ten to twenty years of age, assemble there, in company with hosts of juvenile thieves. Itinerant vendors of oranges, nuts, sweetmeats, pies, &c. &c., are attracted there also in hope of custom; and a sort of saturnalia is held there all day long, and far after dark. The police occasionally charge in among the yelling rabble, and for a time disperse them; but in a few minutes they are again congregated. The "dark arches" are a great annoyance to the neighbourhood. They are notoriously the resort, at all times, of people of the most abandoned character; and it is believed that many miserable wretches pass their lives there altogether, having no covering to enable them to come into the light of day.

THE KING OF SIAM HAS JUST SENT TO PARIS TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON SOME VALUABLE PRESENTS, CONSISTING OF SUPERB ARMS, MAGNIFICENT TIRSES, CURIOUS INSTRUMENTS OF MUSIC, OBJECTS IN IVORY, AND ELEPHANTS' TEETH. THE PRESENTS ARE ACCOMPANIED BY A LETTER WRITTEN IN THE MOST FRIENDLY TERMS.

TRIAL OF BACON AND HIS WIFE.

THE trial of Bacon and his wife for the murder of their children took place at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday and Thursday. The details of the case are so fresh in the minds of our readers that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them. Lord Campbell summed up strongly in the male prisoner's favour, and expressed his opinion that it had clearly been made out that the female prisoner had murdered her children while labouring under insanity. The jury retired for ten minutes, and then gave in their verdict, which was "Not Guilty" as regarded Thomas Bacon, while Martha Bacon was "Acquitted," on the ground of insanity. Lord Campbell expressed his concurrence in the verdict, stating that since the female prisoner had been in Newgate, she had confessed that she alone committed the murders.

THE BADDINGTON PEERAGE.

BEING THE LIVES OF THEIR LORDSHIPS.

A STORY OF THE BEST AND THE WORST SOCIETY.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA,

AUTHOR OF "A JOURNEY DUE NORTH."

(Continued from page 302.)

CHAPTER THE EIGHTEENTH.

ONLY A PAINTER.

MANUELITA was in a hurry to reach home, and walked at a quick pace—to quite a pace, indeed, to please the Professor, who was somewhat given to *embonpoint*, and *faisoit du centre*, to use the significant expression of our Gallic neighbours. She seemed nervous too, and looked round once or twice as though she were afraid that somebody was following her. In fact she was nervous; she scarcely knew why, and could not help wishing that her uncle or the Hibernian Margaret were with her. The unpleasant image of her necromantic admirer haunted her perpetually; and every passing figure, from the great-coated policeman stalking along his beat, to the homeless Irish vagrant roaming along the inhospitable pavement, and wandering he knew not whither, seemed to assume the much-decorated guise of Professor Jachimo.

She had not proceeded fifty yards on her way home, when she felt a hand softly placed on her shoulder, and turning suddenly round, with an affrighted start and a half-suppressed shriek, she found herself face to face with the terrible Professor himself.

"My little angel," he said, "what a deuce of a hurry you are in!"

She tossed her little head indignantly, and made as though she would have resumed her way; but the Professor was not a man to be got rid of so easily; he caught her affectionately but tightly by the wrist, and in a jaunty, but still a most offensive manner, placed himself before her, and effectually barred her passage.

"Come, come, duck of diamonds!" he went on coaxingly, "don't be so cross to-night. Surely you're not afraid of me, my poppet! I've a thousand things to say to you. Come, take my arm, and we will have a stroll; it's just the evening for a stroll—quite cool after the blazing sun."

"Will you let me go, Sir?" the girl cried indignantly; "I'll tell my uncle!"

"Call him as long as you like, sweetlips. He's up to his eyes in cards."

"I'll call the police, then! I'll scream, Mr. Jachimo! How dare you molest me? Will you let me go?"

"Not unless you take my arm, you provoking little thing."

"You shall let me go!" exclaimed Manuelita, struggling with her unwilling suitor.

She had turned out of the gas-glaring and crowded Paradise Street, and they were in a silent, shabby, little street, never thronged, even at the busiest part of the day, and now almost deserted. Manuelita looked round in vain for assistance, for as far as her eyes could see she did not see a solitary figure.

The Professor laughed his coarse laugh of humorous triumph, and kept tight hold of the girl's delicate wrist. He knew that she would be loath to scream, and fancied, even, that the dislike she manifested for him was assumed, and that she would, after some further parley, capitulate, and take the arm he offered her. But he was mistaken. Setting her teeth close, and concentrating all her strength in one desperate effort, Manuelita actually managed to extricate herself from the abhorred grasp of the Professor, and with a gesture of defiance, fairly took to her heels and fled. But her persecutor was not to be baffled. He followed swiftly in pursuit, laughing at her anger, and coming up with her, caught hold of her mantilla to arrest her progress.

There started all at once, like a spectre, from the black shadow of a doorway, the figure of a man. A short man, and an old man he proved to be when the light from a gas-lamp fell upon him as he emerged from his hiding-place—a man marvellously like Don Juan Manuel Harispé, landlord of the Fonda Fulgencia, which ceased to be surprising when he turned out to be that avaricious and irascible Iberian himself.

"Dog-beast," was all that the Señor said, as he leaped, very much in the manner of a tiger-cat at the Professor. But though his words were few, his actions were most eloquent and explicit; for there gleamed suddenly in the gas light, the blade of a long, murderous knife, and it clove the air, and was aimed with most homicidal dexterity right at the region of the Professor's heart, and Manuelita, seeing the weapon uplifted and descending, screamed in good earnest this time, and her piercing shriek issued through the little street.

All the shrieks in the world would not have rescued Professor Jachimo from the impending stab, for Harispé stood between her and his victim; but it so fell out that simultaneously with the murderous gesture of the infuriated Spaniard, another taller figure had joined the group unobserved, and that as the Professor, taken quite off his guard, recoiled in horror from the deadly steel that flashed before his eyes, the arm of Harispé was seized in mid air, the knife wrested from his hand, and himself flung violently back by the person who had made his appearance in so a sudden, yet so opportune a manner.

"You murderous villain," the unknown benefactor exclaimed; then, addressing the Professor, he continued, "I happened to be passing accidentally, and knowing something of this fellow, and mistrusting his purpose, I determined to watch him. You shall sleep in Bridewell, my Spanish friend, to-night," he concluded to Harispé.

"Not a bit of it," the Professor interposed, evincing a most Christian-like desire for forgiveness of injuries. "I'll just take the liberty of picking up that knife, and of punching his head afterwards, and if ever I catch myself in his confounded house, or his confounded company again, he may spit me and eat me. By Jove, it was a near toucher, though!"

He had not waited to conclude this speech before putting in execution one part of his announced intentions—that of picking up the knife, which was a clasp-one, and shutting it up he slipped it into his pocket. It seemed very probable, too, that he designed putting his threat of "punching" his would-be assassin's head into immediate execution; for he made at the Señor with a most menacing gesticulation, and catching hold of his collar proceeded to inflict a preliminary chastisement on him in the shape of a violent shaking. From further violence, however, he was deterred by Manuelita, who threw herself between him and the object of his wrath, entreating him to spare her uncle.

A policeman had strolled up during this parley, too late, however, to see the knife, or to ascertain the primary cause of the quarrel, and he stood looking at the group with a very dubious and puzzled look. Perhaps he was an Irish policeman, and didn't like to interfere in a row, of which in the course of his municipal experience he saw one or two dozen, more or less murderous, in the course of every day. Perhaps he was a stupid policeman, and didn't see that there was any quarrel going on at all. Under any circumstances, he confined himself to taking out his dark lantern, and bringing the belligerents into the focus of his bull's-eye.

The behaviour of Juan Manuel Harispé under these trying circumstances was philosophical, if not dignified. He folded his short arms, planted his feet firmly on the pavement, and with a scowl of defiance looked at his assailant, although evidently prepared to stand any amount of shaking. He did not open his lips even, when, apparently moved by Manuelita's intercession, the Professor released him from thralldom.

Meanwhile, the personage whose preventer arrival had been the cause of averting certainly bloodshed and possibly death, went up to the policeman, and telling him that it was "all right," and that it was only a little bit of misunderstanding about a young lady—which indeed, in a limited sense of the term, it was—gave that functionary half-a-crown, and said he would see that all the parties went home quietly. The preserver of order now for the first time appeared to have something like a definite knowledge of the course that events were taking. The hazy state of doubt in which he had been appeared to be immediately dispelled by the magic, though mute, eloquence of the silver effigy of his Majesty William the Fourth, pocketing which, and with a wink containing whole encyclopedias of mysterious comprehension, he shut up the slide of his dark lantern, and betook himself to fresh fields and pastures new, in the shape of a remote

slum, where eight Protestants were breaking the heads of eight Papists on a disputed question in which the right of property in a tin-pail had merged into general politics, comprising the Battle of the Boyne, the Repeal of the Union, and the Pope of Rome.

Juan Manuel Harispé availed himself of his unexpected deliverance from the clutch of his stalwart enemy to seize his niece and hurry her away. Poor little Manuelita, who was almost scared out of her wits, gathered her mantilla about her, and clinging to her uncle, left the Professor and his duveler together, casting a look, in which curiosity was mingled with gratitude, at the latter.

The Professor on his part was profuse in his professions of gratitude to the person who had prevented the commission of a great crime, and saved him from, perhaps, immediate death. All these professions the unknown took very coolly, contenting himself with saying that it was all right, and that he had suspected the old Spaniard from the commencement.

He was a comely young fellow to look upon, this unknown duveler—tall, well made, active in his movements (he had given one striking sample of his activity a few minutes before). In age he might have numbered some five and twenty years. He had a frank, open, manly face, bright blue eyes, sparkling with life and gaiety; light, curly hair, and a mouth about which played a genial and kindly smile. Small hands and feet, that a woman might have envied, gave him an air of distinction which was somewhat belied by his attire, which argued anything but elevated position or prosperity. An old shooting-jacket, most woofly set at elbows, a cap carelessly slouched on one side of his head, and a shirt-collar turned down over a frayed silk neckerchief, were the most noticeable items in his personal appearance, if we except the fact that he wore a light blonde moustache. Now moustaches in 1855 were rarities. Cavalry officers were them, artists had begun to wear them; but the unknown looked neither like a dragoon nor a painter.

"He can't be an actor," mused the Professor as taking the arm of the unknown (who seemed nothing loath), he walked away from the scene of contention. "He'd shave if he were on the boards, that's certain. He isn't a gentleman; he's so decidedly sedentary. I wonder what he is. I have it," he continued; "he's a fiddler. He must be a fiddler."

(To be continued.)

LAW AND CRIME.

A CASE, which has recently attracted some attention, is based upon the alleged abstraction, from a deed of settlement of the Athenaeum Insurance Company, of a clause relating to the liability of shareholders. It was stated on the late examination of this matter that there was no difficulty in abstracting or exchanging a sheet of parchment in such a deed. A law stationer, named Shaw, stated that not only was this possible, but that he had in fact done it; and that, without mentioning names, he might state that a sheet was placed in one without unbinding it last Good Friday. We may add, that it is the duty of all persons, preparing or executing a deed, to see that the fraud which is thus described as practicable should be rendered impossible. Nothing is easier than to prevent it, and every attorney who prepares a will of any considerable length, invariably protects the instrument from such an alteration. But it should also be known, that such alteration amounts to a criminal offence. In "Sturkie's Law of Evidence," under the head "Forgery," we find that offence to consist among other acts, "in the alteration of a genuine instrument . . . the alteration of a deed in a material part . . . in short, by any fraudulent and material alteration of an existing instrument by diminution, addition, transposition, or any combination of these practices; for in each case a new and false instrument is created; and as much mischief, indeed, frequently more, is likely to arise than would have arisen if the whole instrument had been fabricated, in such cases it is a general rule, that alteration in part is a forgery of the whole."

Mr. Vivian Hughes, of Bedford Place, Southwark, and Mr. James Wilson, of Orchard Street, Portman Square, both gentlemen, honoured the Victoria Theatre with their presence on the evening of Wednesday week. After the conclusion of the performance, they accompanied the police to the nearest station-house, where they passed the night. In the morning, they were introduced to Mr. Burcham, the magistrate of the Southwark Police-court. Mr. H. Young, treasurer of the theatre, then narrated his experience of the conduct of the two distinguished visitors. He said that his daughter, aged thirteen, on the previous evening informed him that these persons were behind the scenes, and that one of them had called her a charming girl, and offered to stand wine. Mr. Young shortly after found the liberal and appreciative gentleman with his friend near the ladies' dressing-rooms, and requested them to withdraw. They said they were waiting for their friend Mr. Richards, one of the actors; and after indulging in one or two oaths, Mr. Hughes struck Mr. Young with a walking-stick, while Mr. Wilson beat him with his fists. On proof of these facts, they were fined forty shillings each. This sum they will no doubt consider well laid out. An acquaintance with a real actor is usually one of the highest objects of ambition with the class to which these dashing swells evidently belong; to have that acquaintance notified to the world by the newspapers must be the summit of felicity. On the other hand, Mr. Richards, as a respectable member of an intellectual profession, deserves congratulation upon his friends—men evidently not only of fashion, gallantry, and spirit, but of considerable wealth, for they paid the fine in a few minutes after the sentence.

On Saturday last a case of importance was tried at Westminster. An attorney brought an action to recover a balance due upon a bond, and the defendant, alleging payment beyond that with which he had been credited, refused to pay the sum which he considered to be due. This was refused, and the action was carried on to trial, when defendant became bankrupt. The attorney afterwards sued his client, the plaintiff, for the costs of the proceedings. The defence was a new one, namely, that the costs had been unnecessarily incurred. By the third section of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, when the matter in dispute in an action "consists wholly or in part of matters of mere account, which cannot conveniently be tried in the ordinary way," a judge may, upon application at any time after issuing of the writ, either decide such matters summarily, or order a reference to arbitration as therein directed. In the action on the bond, the dispute was evidently a matter of account; and the attorney's conduct in incurring the expenses of trial thereon was held to disentitle him to his costs incurred after issuing the writ. It is to be hoped that this decision, which will cause no slight alarm in many quarters, will operate as a whole check upon the practice of unnecessarily expensive litigation.

A man named Dugdale, who has been repeatedly convicted of vending immoral publications, was this week sentenced by Lord Campbell to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. On the same day another person named Strange was sentenced to three months' imprisonment as the publisher of the notorious "Paul Pry," the organ of the gentry composing the raff of the metropolitan public dancing-rooms. On the day after the disposal of these cases, Lord Campbell brought the matter before the House of Lords; and from what passed in the House, it is probable that the traffic in libellous and otherwise offensive literature, at present one of the standing nuisances of London, will shortly receive its final blow. At present, prosecutions are only carried on at the instance of private individuals and of a society formed with that object.

A lady saw in the shop-window of Messrs. Spence and Co., 77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard, some silk dresses marked two guineas. On asking to look at them she was desired to walk up-stairs, and ultimately purchased a dress for £3 8s. 6d. When she reached home, she found the silk in the body and skirt of two different colours and textures. Having applied vainly at the shop for return of the money under false pretences, Mr. Spence, after statement of the case by the lady, said he had to give a flat contradiction to all the lady had said. He did not, however, disprove a single word of her story. On an intimation from the magistrate, he called a witness, who swore that it was customary to make dresses of two qualities of silk, as the flounces were made by one manufacturer and the rest of the dress by another. On this evidence the summons was dismissed. Ladies who wish to follow the prevailing fashion, and who may admire the dresses fabricated upon this remarkable and elegant principle, will now know where to obtain them.

POLICE.

GENTLEMEN SCAMPS.—Mr. Vivian Hughes and Mr. James Wilson, gentlemen by courtesy, not of themselves but of others, have been fined £1 6s., and £2 for expenses at Mr. Henry Young, the treasurer of the Victoria Police. Leyland intended behind the scenes of the theatre, had refused to leave had behaved with undue familiarity to Mr. Young's daughter, and had beaten the treasurer which he endeavoured to remove them. Hughes struck Mr. Young with a walking-stick, while Wilson used his fist at the same time. It was therefore found necessary to give them into custody.

THE LIBEL ON THE BANK OF LONDON.—Mr. W. Cockburn, and Mr. W. J. Lawson were committed for trial at a recent examination for having combined and conspired together to injure the reputation and character of the Bank of London. Cockburn was also committed on the separate charge of having wilfully and maliciously published a defamatory libel concerning the directors of the Bank of London.

The magistrate called upon each of the defendants to enter into his own recognizance in £300 to appear at the Central Criminal Court; and this having been done, they left the court.

NEW FRAUD.—On Saturday, Samuel Poole, marine-store dealer, of Fleet Lane, was summoned by Mr. Knott, one of the City Inspectors of Weights and Measures, for having an unjust beam and scale. Mr. Knott and his assistant entered the defendant's shop on Saturday night last, when his wife met them under the counter, and removed something. They went round the counter and found a 7lb. weight there. They took a string with a copper wire hook at the end of it to weigh the weight had been attached. On tracing the string they found it went through the counter, and fastened into the weight scale, by which defendants were enabled to take a draft of 7lbs. from every one who sold to them. They were fined £5 and costs.

PRETENDED SALE OF GOVERNMENT SITUATIONS.—James Cahill, described as a messenger at the Admiralty Office, Somers House, and Mary Josephine Cahill, his wife, were charged at Clerkenwell on Tuesday, with defrauding Alex. Duncan of £250, on the plea of obtaining for him a situation in the Admiralty.

The sale of any Government office, or any bargain, direct or indirect, for the sale of a Government office, is of itself illegal.

Mr. Duncan said, that in February last, he was offered by an agent in the "Morning Post" £200 to £600, for any good situation that could be properly obtained for him. Next day he received a letter in a woman's hand in reference to a Government appointment; and in the course of some further correspondence it was agreed that he [Mr. Duncan] was to have a place with a salary of £300, rising £15 per annum, in payment of £500. Of this sum, £250 was to be paid at the place where the letters were addressed (Park Street, Regent Street) on receipt of the appointment. A few days after, prosecutor received a letter, written on official paper, and sealed with the Admiralty seal, appointing him to the second clerkship in the storekeeper's department of the Admiralty. That letter came at night, and the next day he enclosed £250 in bank notes, and left them as directed. The appointment was signed "Thomas Phinn." It was not long before prosecutor found that he had been duped. On the Saturday following a letter reached him from Southampton, it was written in a man's hand. The writer acknowledged that he had cheated the prosecutor; that he (the other) had been employed in the department during the war, and thus had obtained the envelope, seal, &c., that he was going into a foreign country, and that the prosecutor should not lose by him if he was successful. He exonerated the people who kept the shop in Park Street where the letters of the writer were left. The writer also acknowledged that he had tried the scheme a dozen times, but had never been successful before.

Mr. W. H. Smith, a clerk at the Bank of England, having stated his belief that the notes in question were changed by the female prisoner, the case was adjourned.

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